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VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1894 No. 69

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Brazilian.

London, April 9.—A Times special from Buenos Ayres says: The rebel transports crossed the bar at Rio Grande do Sul yesterday and landed 4,000 troops. The report of the capture of Rio Grande do Sul by the insurgents is false. An insurgent column is reported marching south for the purpose of attacking Porto Allergo. The English gunboats Racer and Beagle will leave Montevideo to-morrow for Rio Grande do Sul.

Americans in China.

Washington, April 9.—A syndicate of rich Americans, who expect to realize new and greater fortunes therefrom, is back of the Chinese treaty recently negotiated, which the Senate is now asked to confirm. A second treaty, wholly dealing with commercial features, has been drawn up and went over the water for the consideration of the Chinese Government. This is intended to open up the great Chinese empire to American enterprise, by which steam and electricity will be introduced, railroads built, towns lighted, manufactories started and millions of capital made to pay big interest to the investors. A hundred thousand or more young men from this country will be given employment as civil and mechanical engineers, and in the host of positions which will be created by these enterprises in a country where they are now almost unknown. Arguments are now being made to the senators and members from the Pacific, pointing out to them the great benefit which will be derived by their section of the country from the increased commerce that is sure to follow. Eastern members are urged to support the treaty because of the impetus it will give to manufacturing, especially of iron and steel. The present treaty is absolutely necessary to the plans of the syndicate, for without it nothing else can be obtained from the Chinese Government. Jerome B. Chaffee, through his son-in-law, Jesse R. Grant, is said to be at the head of the syndicate.

Irish Political Meeting.

Dublin, April 9.—A political meeting was held to-day at Nenagah, county of Tipperary. The speakers were Messrs. Timothy Healy, John Dillon, Arthur O'Connor and P. J O'Brien, all of whom are anti-Parnellite members of the House of Commons. A large audience was present. Mr. Healy said that with the passage of the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons the Irish cause had leaped into light. The Liberals had kept their word in regard to Home Rule, and he believed they would fulfill their pledges in relation to a bill for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland. He regretted that the Government would not agree to release the Irish political prisoners. He thought the Government ought to again appeal to the electors in a few months, when it was certain it would get a large majority.

Mr. O'Connor urged that the persons who had grabbed farms from which tenants had been evicted should be treated as social lepers.

Cuban Insurgent Plot Frustrated.

Madrid, April 9.—The governor-general of Cuba has sent to Senor Berlerra, minister of the colonies, details of the frustration by the government of Cuba of a revolutionary conspiracy. The leader of the movement, Gen. Gomez, had collected 2,000 rifles intended for the use of the insurgents in Cuba. Gen. Gomez was directing the movements of the conspirators from San Domingo, and was closely watched by the Spanish consul there. On April 4 Gomez sailed for New York, and all the known facts were communicated to the government. The military authorities were advised of the plot and a watch kept to prevent the landing of arms. It was learned that a quantity of arms and other contraband munitions of war had been shipped from New York on the steamer Alert by Gen. Martia, the well-known insurgent leader. By familiar methods these arms were passed through the customs houses at Neuvitas and were being taken into the interior. The military followed the train bearing the smuggled arms, and caught them at Porto Principe, thirty-five miles north of Neuvitas. A raid was made on the train, and 200 rifles and 40,000 cartridges seized. The customs employes suspected of having been bribed to admit the landing of the contraband munitions of war have been suspended, and a strict investigation will be made.

"Six days shalt thou labor," says the great lawgiver. To do good work, man must be at his best. This condition is attained by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It overcomes that tired feeling, quickens the appetite, improves digestion, and makes the weak strong.

CLEARED EXPENSES

And Maybe a Trifle Over by One Night's Hard Work.

EXPERT BURGLARS EXECUTE A COUP

In the St. Hyacinthe Bank, Farnham, P. Q.—Eleven Thousand Dollars Gone—No Clue and an Empty Vault—More Formidinous Weather on the Vasty Deep.

Farnham, Que., April 10.—One of the boldest and most successful bank burglaries that has been committed in this section of country, if not in the whole Dominion for some time past, was perpetrated in this town last night. The manager of the St. Hyacinthe Bank on opening the bank this morning at 8:30, made the discovery that it had been visited by burglars, who blew open the door of the vault. A hasty examination revealed the fact that about $11,000 had been abstracted from the safe. The work was evidently accomplished by professionals who made their entry by the bank door of the building, cutting a hole through it and withdrawing the bolt. They then proceeded to drill the door of the safe, which was blown open by the aid of dynamite. No clue whatever to the perpetrators has yet been discovered. Every dollar in the safe was taken, except a small lot of silver.

Halifax, N. S., April 10.—The German steamer Cassins, 19 days out from Hamburg, and bound to Baltimore with a general cargo, arrived here to-day short of coal. She encountered very boisterous weather and sustained considerable deck damage, lost boats and had her cabins flooded with water, some of it working down into the cargo and injuring it somewhat.

Montreal, April 10.—After running the gauntlet of legal technicalities of all kinds, the cause celebre of the Canada Revue against Archbishop Fabre for $5000 damages, for alleged defamation, finally came up for hearing on its merits this morning in a special session of the superior court, presided over by Judge Doherty. The case attracted a good deal of attention and the room was well filled with lawyers and others anxious to follow the proceedings.

Halifax, N. S., April 10.—Professor John Johnson, professor of classics at Dalhousie university, has resigned his chair on account of ill health, after a connection of 33 years with the institution.

CANADA IN ENGLAND.

Protest Against Tea Duties—Scottish Farmers and Canadian Cattle.

London, April 10.—The tea traders of the city held an important meeting today to consider the Canadian tariff on that article. The dealers here are agitated because of the provision making shipments to Canada by way of England dutiable, unless on through bills of lading from the country of shipment, and decided to ask Sir Charles Tupper to receive a deputation against the duty.

Right Hon. Frederick Gardner to-day received a deputation of Scottish farmers who urged that the embargo against Canadian cattle be removed. Mr. Gardner replied that the government had the matter under consideration.

London, April 10.—A deputation of 18 of the largest London dealers waited on Sir Charles Tupper to-day. They said that the changes in the Canadian tea duties would hurt the Anglo-Canadian trade, and quoted statistics showing just what the ten per cent. tax on tea imported from Great Britain would amount to. They also represented to Sir Charles that Canada should be urged to prohibit the importation of spurious teas from China. They hoped the tea passed by the British customs officials as sound would be admitted into Canada free of duty. Sir Charles Tupper said the Canadian government desired the trade relations with Britain to be amicable, and promised to cable the Ottawa authorities in reference to the matter.

President Cleveland's Proclamation.

Washington, D.C., April 10.—The Behring Sea proclamation of the president was issued this morning. After reciting the act of congress it declares that it is "proclaimed to the end that its provisions may be known and observed, and I hereby proclaim that every person guilty of a violation of the provisions of the said act will be arrested and punished as therein provided, and all vessels so employed, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo will be seized and forfeited."

Coke Makers' Convention.

Connellsville, Pa., April 10.—The strike seems to have been effectually broken and no further trouble is expected after the Scottdale convention this afternoon. If the Frick scale should be adopted by the convention the whole situation will be changed. It seems to be the impression that if the strikers adopt the Frick scale they will win, as by directing their strength against the other operators all their works could be easily closed. Everything is quiet to-day in the coke regions.

The Tramp Army.

Reno, Nev., April 10.—The citizens have ordered a detachment of the industrial army now here to move. The leaders will be arrested if the order is not complied with.

Highlands, Ills., April 10.—General Fry's industrial army reached this place last evening. The city has sent a wagon load of provisions to the camp.

The Cheyenne Trouble.

Ogden, Utah, April 10.—At midnight Marshall Brigham began swearing in deputies to carry out the order of the court. He had no difficulty in getting all the men he wanted.

Washington, D. C., April 10.—The war department will keep troops of calvary at the scene of the late trouble between cattlemen and Indians in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country. No further trouble is likely, however.

DIVORCED BY PARLIAMENT.

Piper and His Wife Duly Separated by the Legislature.

Ottawa, April 10.—The petition of Mr. Smith Piper, Fort William, for divorce from his wife, Mary Ann McKenzie, now living at Vancouver, was passed.

The standing orders committee to-day on the Cariboo Railway Company's bill, for incorporation, reported.

INDICTED FOR BLASPHEMY.

A Kentucky Editor Whose Paper Sells Like Hot Cakes.

Lexington, Ky., April 10.—C. E. Moore, the prohibition infidel editor of the Blue Grass Blade, has been indicted for blasphemy, and is now in the Fayette county jail. His indictment is the first of its kind in the history of the state, and is causing a great deal of excitement. When Editor Moore learned yesterday that the grand jury had brought in two true bills against him, one for blasphemy and the other for nuisance, he called at the sheriff's office and gave himself up, refusing to give bonds. He was sent to jail and he intends to publish his paper from there. To a reporter, Moore said:

"No, I will not give bonds; the law has not the right to prevent me from giving expression to my opinions on religion. The principal charge for which I am imprisoned is for saying Jesus Christ was a man exactly like I am, and had a human father and mother, exactly like I had. Some of the pious call it blasphemy. The facts are that some two weeks ago Rev. Mr. Southgate, a Methodist minister, prayed for the rain to fall on the Catholics and Irish who were celebrating St. Patrick's day. The preacher did not like my criticism of himself and before the grand jury had me indicted."

About a year ago Editor Moore attacked the members of the Christian church at Paris, Ky., and was indicted by the Bourbon county grand jury, tried and sent to jail for a time. He edited his paper and continued his attacks upon the members of the church, exposing the whiskey traffic of the members, remarking on one occasion that if he was asked to bore a hole in the spot nearest to hell fire he would plant his derrick in front of the church, which tried to scare him. But he came back to Lexington and exposed them in his paper. He will not fight, and so declares. His paper is wonderfully sought after, going to every quarter of the globe on account of his fearless style of writing. His trial has been set for the July term of the court.

THE GOLDEN STATE.

Doings of the Day in the Land of Fruit and Flowers.

San Francisco, April 10.—Fire occurred here early this morning in the premises occupied by the Standard Laundry, owned by Doherty & Co. The fire started in a junk shop at the rear of the laundry, and several adjacent buildings were destroyed, a number of horses also being burned to death. The total loss is about $18,000; insurance, $5000.

San Jose, Cal., April 10.—Hulda Peterson, the domestic employed by Dr. Sampson, who was burned by an explosion of gasoline last evening, died this morning. Mrs. Sampson, who was also a victim of the accident, will recover. The servant girl was removing spots from the carpet when the fumes of the gasoline were wafted to the fire smouldering in the grate in an adjoining room.

Santa Rosa, Cal., April 10.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bryan, Mrs. Mary J. Fowler and John Lee Bryan, the alleged murderers of Meagher, were arraigned yesterday before Judge Doughty on the charge of murder. They will enter a plea next Monday.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

New Orleans, April 9.—A prominent lawyer of the city has an elephant on his hands, not the figurative article, but a real, live elephant. It came about this way: Davis' circus has been exhibiting in the lower portion of this city. Business has been bad and the employes salaries became in arrears. The people had to live and the animals had to be fed, consequently money must be had. Davis, in his troubles, consulted the lawyer, who agreed to advance the necessary funds, taking the elephant as security. What is bothering the attorney just at present is what to do with the beast, as it is eating him out of house and home.

Denver, April 9.—Arguments continued all day before the supreme court on the quo warranto proceedings in the Fire and Police Board case, and the attorneys were given until Monday in which to fine additional briefs, and a decision settling the whole affair is expected Wednesday morning. The governor's counsel gave it out cold that he might have made the removals for polutent reasons, and the supreme court could not go behind the records in his office. In his argument, Attorney-General Earley referred to his excellency as his venerable obstinacy.

Scranton, Pa., April 9.—Residents of Mangel and Williams streets and Wayne avenue, in the northern portion of this city, were greatly startled during last night by the rumbling of the earth that resembled an earthquake and this morning they discovered huge cracks in the surface near their homes. An investigation revealed the fact that about twelve acres of the closely built up portions of the town had settled several feet by reason of an enormous cave-in in one of the abandoned workings of the Seggets creek mine. Many doors crashed together so tightly that it was impossible to open them. A new school building recently erected at a cost of $40,000 is in imminent danger of destruction. The House of the Good Shepard, costing $60,000, is also in the vicinity of the cave-in and will be affected if the crash becomes more serious.

New York, April 10.—Silver, 62 3-4. Stocks closed one-quarter to three-quarters lower.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Yates's Weekly Chatter About Royalty and So Forth.

A GUELPH WHO POSSESSES BRAINS

Connaught an Ideal Commander—The Italian Medical Congress—Romans Were After Rocks—Big Perspiring Crowds—A New Opera Containing Some Real Music and Poetry.

New York, April 10.—In his cable to the Tribune from London, Edmund Yates says:

The Duke of Connaught is proving himself an ideal commander at Aldershot, and the interest he is taking in the arrangements for this year's field manoeuvres augurs well. It is sometimes complained of him that he has had no wide experience in the handling of the three arms, but how many British generals have? Whenever his royal highness has had to manoeuvre the troops he has shown at least that he has mastered the principles of modern tactics thoroughly.

It is expected that Lord Hamilton Dalziell will shortly resign the office of lord-in-waiting to the Queen. Lord Dalziell is under orders to be in waiting on her majesty at Windsor during the first fortnight in May, but he will not be able to go to court, and it is understood his duties will be taken by Lord Drumlanrig.

Cardinal Vaughn's reception last week was the only evening reception of the year at the archbishop's house. It drew together a great crowd, in which the Unionist element was perhaps a little more conspicuous than it was in the times of Cardinal Manning. The Duke of Norfolk, fresh from Rome, wore his blue ribbon, and there were a good many papal decorations in evidence among those more familiar in this country.

Dalcefield House, the Scott-Murrays' family seat, between Marlow and Henley, which is one of the most attractive places in the valley of the Thames, has been let for six months to Wm. K. Vanderbilt.

The international medical congress in Rome does not seem to have done much for the advancement of science. The Eternal City has been crowded to overflowing. The hotels have been driving a roaring trade, and tourists have no doubt done well. But it has been a great excursion party rather than a conference for exchange of new and great ideas. The medicos themselves were not oversatisfied with their reception, into which the money-making spirit of the Italian had largely entered. The great red rosettes worn by members of the congress did not always frank them past barriers, and prices demanded for seats at the shows were often exhorbitant. The king, however, did his best to be hospitable, setting a good example to royalty in other capitals. There was a colossal garden party at the Quirinal, which although attended by a strange mixture of people, was capitally done. It was rather amusing to see some guests clamoring for paper from the royal footmen to wrap up bonbons which they were carrying away from the buffets. Another official reception and illumination of the capital was not quite so successful, except as a spectacle. Six thousand invitations were issued, although there was accommodation for barely 2,000, and the throng was so great that very few guests got into the museum. Those who did indeed, had a great difficulty in getting out again, while the buffets were almost carried by assault.

An opera was produced under the immediate patronage of Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg in Florence on last Tuesday night, which marks the rising of another musical star above the horizon. The composer is known only by a nom-de-plume, that of M. de Marion, but that, or his real name, will probably soon be famous. "Eglinda" as the opera is called, achieved an extraordinary success; the public was enthusiastic from first to last, and had the composer been present he would have been called repeatedly before the curtain. The music was singularly bright and original and the libretto, written by E. Jussop, is a charming piece of poetical work. The Brindisi song in the second act received quite an ovation and the other songs were loudly applauded. No doubt arrangements will speedily be made to bring the new opera to the notice of a London audience.

Emphasizing Their Demands.

Vienna, April 10.—Two thousand bricklayers who are striking for an increase of wages, paraded the streets to-day smashing windows and destroying other property. They were dispersed by the police.

Outrages in China.

Paris, April 10.—Chinese advices state that the Chinese at Hwa-nafu have blocked the French mission at that place and imprisoned the French missionaries. The government has demanded an apology and compensation.

Going Through the Lords.

London, April 9.—The Behring Sea bill passed the first reading in the house of lords to-day. The bill comes up for the second reading on Thursday.

A Bad Scare at Least.

London, April 10.—Nearly all morning papers in commenting on the vote on Morley's motion in the commons last evening agree that if the government did not have a narrow escape it at least had a scare. The Times expresses the opinion that other dangers will occur before the session is much further advanced that cannot be reasonably avoided.

Wrecked by a Bomb.

Madrid, April 10.—The residence of the municipal secretary of the town of Mancez was wrecked by a bomb last night; no one was seriously hurt. Several arrests were made.

Riots also took place at Daudlet. Gendarmes charged the strikers, a number of whom were wounded.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Royal Commission to Enquire Into Charges Made Against the Government.

Davie & Co. Refuse to Allow a Full Investigation Into the Nakusp Scheme.

APRIL 9.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. D. Robson.

Mr. Horne moved: Whereas it is desirable to encourage the industry of shipbuilding in British Columbia; and whereas the building of large ships would be of great benefit to the province; and whereas there is abundance of good timber and other material eminently adapted to the prosecution of such industry; therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this house it is desirable that the government should take into consideration the advisability of encouraging as far as may be possible the prosecution of the ship-building industry in this province.

There was some discussion as to whether the resolution was in order, the speaker stating that he thought it was out of order, as it suggested that the government should offer a bonus.

Dr. Milne was in favor of the resolution, and he would like to know what the government had done since the passage of a similar resolution two years ago.

The resolution was voted down.

Mr. Brown asked the attorney-general: Is the act of the Imperial house, known as teh "colonial probates act, 1892," sufficient to justify the government in bringing into force, with respect to the United Kingdom, the act, chap. 19, of the statutes of 1889, which provides for the recognition in this province of probates and letters of administration granted in the United Kingdom, and does the government intend to bring the act into force?

Hon. Mr. Davie—I think the Imperial statute is sufficient. It is the intention of the government to enforce it.

The Cariboo Hydraulic Mining company's bill was passed, Mr. Adams withdrawing his amendment to strike out the anti-Chinese clause.

Hon. Mr. Davie rose to a question of privilege. When the house was in committee on the Nakusp & Slocan railway bill Mr. Forster made some remarks, fairly reported in the Times as follows: "If the members of the government were not interested in the scheme some of their friends were. There must have been some reason for the withdrawal of the lowest tender. The statement of the attorney-general printed in the Colonist showed that there was something wrong, and made it appear that the attorney-general was a member of the company. The attorney-general had been working for the company, not for the province. It was not in the power of the attorney-general to push a company aside, as had been done in this case. He believed the scheme was not straight."

Mr. Forster said he had certainly said some of what was reported in the Times, and he would not take back anything that he had said, but there were some things reported that he had not said. He did say that the lack of precautions taken by the government was sufficient to cause suspicion.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the suspension of the standing rules to allow him to introduce the following resolution: Whereas, acting under the advice of the executive council, His Honor the Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to give a provincial guarantee of interest in favor of the Nakusp & Slocan railway company; and whereas it has been stated by the honorable the member for Nanaimo district, in his place in the house of assembly, in reference to the said guarantee, that it appeared that the honorable the leader of the government was a member of the company, and had been working for the company and not for the province, and it has also been insinuated in the said house of assembly by other honorable members, although not directly charged, that the members of the executive council were actuated by corrupt motives in advising His Honor the Lieut.-Governor to give a guarantee of interest in favor of the said Nakusp & Slocan railway company; therefore be it resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to appoint a royal commission to inquire whether the honorable the premier was a member of the said company, whether in advising the said guarantee he worked for the company and not for the province, and whether corrupt motives of any kind existed with or influenced His Honor's ministers in the advice tendered by them to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in relation to the Nakusp & Slocan railway company."

Mr. Forster—That resolution should be printed before being discussed. There are statements in it credited to me that I did not make.

Hon. Mr. Davie—The resolution will be printed before I move it. He had taken the Times' report, because he did not think there would be any objection to it. The purity of the members of the government was of the highest importance to the province. The imputation could not be allowed to go forth without the fullest inquiry.

Mr. Kitchen—It should be printed before the rules are suspended.

The matter was deferred until the motion could be printed.

Mr. Kitchen rose to a question of privilege. He would like to know when the letter from Mr. Mohun, read in the house by the attorney-general, was to be printed, as the premier had promised.

Hon. Mr. Davie—I did not promise that it would be printed.

Mr. Kitchen—You used it as an argument, and the house was entitled to have it printed.

Hon. Mr. Davie—You cannot get out of the corruption business in that way.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—Don't you be afraid. We do not wish to get out of that. The letter is an important one, and should be printed and placed before the house.

Hon. Mr. Davie—I am surprised that hon. gentlemen will not sink other matters until the motion is disposed of.

Mr. Forster—The letter has an important bearing on the question, and should be printed before the discussion on the motion is continued. I want the letter for my side of the case.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—The attorney-general is trying to draw a red herring across the track.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the coal mines regulation bill, which, he thought, would tend to increase safety in the mines. He had stated when there was a proposal before the house to exclude Chinamen from the mines that it would be better to introduce a more general bill. There were many men born in China who had as much sense of comprehension as any one else. The bill empowered the inspector to provide for the protection of miners. If the bill referred only to Chinamen it would be declared ultra vires.

Mr. Keith was surprised that the attorney-general, who pretended to be so anxious for the miners' safety, took so long to introduce the bill. It was brought forward, like the last one, just on the eve of a general election. He objected to a bill being brought in on the plea of protecting the miners, the only object of which was to repeal the bill of 1890. The present bill would work about as well as the bill of 1890, viz., not at all. The bill could not be workable, as one clause provided that the inspector could take some action when petitioned by a certain number of miners. What would become of miners who petitioned against the employment of Chinamen? Why they would simply lose their positions.

Hon. Mr. Beaven pointed out that the bill proposed to repeal the bill preventing the employment of Chinamen in mines. The act became famous as being passed just before the general election, although an effort had been made many times before to pass a similar measure, and just after the election it was found that the bill was unworkable. He objected to this underhand way of repealing an important statute.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the act of 1890 was unworkable, but he would have no objection to striking out the clause repealing that act, as he was perfectly satisfied that it was unconstitutional.

Mr. Forster said if the attorney-general agreed to strike out the clause he would have no objection to the bill.

Hon. Mr. Beaven also withdrew his objections on the attorney-general's assurance.

The bill was read a second time and referred to committee, where the clause repealing the act of 1890 was struck out.

Mr. Keith said the government had never attempted to enforce the act of 1890. The house only had the attorney-general's assurance that the act was unconstitutional.

Mr. Keith moved and it was resolved to strike out clause 4, which reads: "The inspector shall on written complaint of —— persons employed in any mine against any person or persons as a source of danger, take the steps provided by said section 69 and subsequent sections, and any persons so complaining shall be entitled to be heard upon any arbitration ensuing upon the complaint, and shall be considered parties to the arbitration."

The bill was reported complete, read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the railway aid bill. The object was to assist two railways in a better manner than was proposed by the bill of last year. He had already explained that a guarantee of interest only meant a sacrifice of money, as interest guaranteed bonds were subject to a large discount. He thought a great many men on both sides of the house were in favor of the scheme. It was not proposed to take the entire responsibility, allowing the company to contribute something. It must be admitted that heretofore the province had taken almost the entire responsibility. The government now proposed to make a change. In regard to the Chilliwack road the government's obligation would only be about $6,000 a year, and about $15,000 for the Nicola railway. Both would do much to develop the province. The delay in respect to the Nicola road was on account of the C. P. R. not being prepared to lease the road, but he had been given to understand that they would be prepared to lease it this year. The government could not guarantee the bonds until the C. P. R. were prepared to lease the road. He contended that the house unanimously passed the bills to guarantee interest on the bonds of other railway companies.

Hon. Mr. Beaven held that the bills were not passed unanimously.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the house should admit that they had made a mistake, but they were then new to railway construction. He did not say that the present policy would be followed out in the future.

Hon. Mr. Beaven thought the proposition was objectionable, but as there had been such a long discussion over the Nakusp & Slocan he did not think it was necessary to go into the question again. The act referring to the Chilliwack railway was much the same as the Victoria & Sidney proposition, and the Nicola valley scheme was much the same as the original Nakusp & Slocan railway scheme. It was not a good policy for the province to supply a private company with the money to build a railway. He had always been opposed to the government's railway policy, if it could be called a policy. The Shuswap & Okanagan railway bill had not passed unanimously, as he had opposed it. He had pointed out that interest guaranteed bonds would have to be sold at a discount, as the bondholders would look out for the principal as well as the interest. It had turned out just as he said it would. It should be mentioned in the journals when a bill passed on division. He took exception to the attorney-general's statements that the railway aid bills had passed unanimously. He had not supported the government's railway aid policy, and he did not propose to support this bill. It was very much the same as the Nakusp bill, although not so objectionable in several features.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said it was true that the leader of the opposition had mildly opposed the railway aid act, but Mr. Bole was the only member who opposed the Shuswap & Okanagan railway bill. Every country gave large subsidies, and sometimes bonuses, to railway companies. He moved the adjournment of the debate, which was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Davie here rose to move the suspension of the rules to allow him to introduce his motion for the appointment of a royal commission, it having been printed.

It was here noticed that the official stenographer of the supreme court occupied the law clerk's seat.

Mr. Kitchen asked the speaker if it was proper for a reporter to have a seat on the floor of the house.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Oh! you dislike to have your words taken down.

Mr. Kitchen—I do not mind having what I say reported, but I am well acquainted with the attorney-general's tactics in the reporting line.

Mr. Brown thought the members of the house should be given time to consider the resolution. The government had taken some time to prepare it, and also had had time to consider it.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he had no desire to crowd the resolution on the members of the house, but he wished to finish up the business of the house before the day was over. Everything else should be put aside to investigate charges of corruption made against the government. Members making charges of the kind should be prepared to substantiate them by submitting a motion for an investigation.

Mr. Forster—The resolution proposes to investigate charges that were never made. He had never charged that the attorney-general was a member of the company. Let us have an investigation into the whole scheme from first to last. The attorney-general will have all the investigation that he wants.

Several Voices—And Three Forks as well.

Hon. Mr. Davie—It is the charges of corruption that we want an inquiry into.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—The resolution starts off with: "Whereas, under the advice of the executive council, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to give a provincial guarantee of interest in favor of the Nakusp & Slocan railway company." It is not the guarantee of interest, but the guarantee of both principal and interest that we have been talking about. The attorney-general, with his legal knowledge, had drawn up the resolution as it was, and if any one opposed it he would say they were trying to shirk an investigation. The resolution only referred to the guarantee of interest, while the house had been discussing a guarantee of principal and interest. Mr. Forster had not said that the attorney-general was a member of the company. The house should be given some time to consider the resolution. If a royal commission was to be appointed a few other things might be examined into, among them the Three Forks scheme.

Mr. Grant said the rules should be suspended. The hon. member for Nanaimo district had said some very pertinent things that he believed about the Nakusp & Slocan railway scheme.

Mr. Semlin—The attorney-general knew what he wished to be considered when he drew up the resolution. He was not ignorant of how a resolution should be drawn up. The resolution referred only to a guarantee of interest, while the discussion had been on a guarantee of both interest and principal.

Mr. Sword—Should the resolution be passed the commission would look to the resolution and see that it referred to the guarantee of interest, whereas the government had guaranteed both principal and interest.

Hon. Mr. Davie—I do not wish to push the resolution immediately, but I wish the way cleared so that I can introduce it. He would amend the resolution to refer to both principal and interest. So far the government had only guaranteed interest, which the house was bound to unless the members should decide to guarantee both principal and interest. The offence of the government, if any, had been in guaranteeing interest on $25,000 per mile and abusing the powers conferred on them by the act of 1893. If Mr. Forster wished to withdraw the statement that he (Mr. Davie) was a member of the company, all right.

Mr. Forster—I did not say that.

Hon. Mr. Davie—He did say it. The Times was perfectly right. The royal commission would investigate the charges of corrupt motives.

The standing rules were suspended on the understanding that the resolution should not be introduced until after recess.

Hon. Mr. Vernon continued the debate on the railway aid bill. The government could only guarantee $7,000 per mile, and as they were to receive $1,600 of the Dominion subsidy the province's obligation would only be $5,400 per mile. Upon the whole, he thought the measure was a reasonable one.

Mr. Brown said $14,000 per mile might be a liberal allowance for one railway and not enough for the other. The other day the government had said it had cost $22,000 a mile to build a railway in the same country, so it was quite a climb down to refuse anything more than $14,000 per mile. The opposition always hesitated to oppose anything that would develop the country. They were not in the house to oppose everything the government did; they were there to represent their constituents. When the Shuswap & Okanagan railway bill was before the house the member for Vancouver said the government proposed to guarantee more than the road would cost. The proposition before the house should be divided. A member might be opposed to the Nicola scheme and in favor of the other, or vice versa. He was strongly of the opinion that if the people built the road the people should own it. But the government was opposed to any such proposition. He was well aware that

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AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION

TO FISHERMEN.

Monday, April 16, 1894, at 11 a.m.

I have been instructed by Messrs. Findlay, Durham & Brodie to close consignment, to sell at my salesrooms, Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., 33 bales of salmon nets, 40 9-ply thread; 5 7-8 in. mesh; 40 meshes deep, 14 bales of salmon net twine, 40 9-ply; G. M. Davidson, Aberdeen, manufacturer.

ap6-td GEO. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

Mortgagee's Land Sale.

SATURDAY, April 14, at noon.

I have been instructed to sell at my Salesrooms, Wharf Street, Victoria, Under power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, registered in the Victoria Land Registry Office, in charge book, vol. 10, folio 417, No. 12,590 B, certain lands situate at Victoria West, and comprising all that piece or parcel of land known as the south half of lot 11, being a subdivision of lots 18, 19, 20 and 21, of twenty-five acre tract, Comiaace Cove farm (section 10) Esquimalt District, according to map 248, there are two dwelling houses on said lands and the sale is subject to the present monthly tenancies thereof.

For further particulars apply to Davie, Pooley & Luxton, 47 Langley street, solicitors for the mortgagee, or to

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

mar31

POSTPONED

AUCTION

Monday, April 16th, 11 a.m.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF

Valuable Real Estate and the Victoria Theatre and Buildings.

I will sell by auction at my salesrooms, Wharf street, Victoria, by virtue of a certain mortgage dated August 3, 1888, and registered January 21, 1889, in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, and by virtue of a bill of sale dated 4th day of March, 1889, and registered in the said Land Registry Office on the 5th of March, 1889, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Victoria, B. C., and known and numbered as lot 411, according to the official map of Victoria City, on the corner of Douglas and View streets, together with that fine building erected thereon, viz:

THE VICTORIA THEATRE

and the buildings surrounding the same, consisting of four stores on Douglas stret, and two stores on View street. There are 24 fine rooms upstairs, several of which are en suite; also, all the furniture, fittings, scenery, stage effects and properties belonging to the Victoria Theatre Company, Limited.

The above premises will be sold subject to a mortgage dated December 23, 1884. Terms of sale, cash; ten per cent. on fall of hammer. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

First Street, between King's Road and Bay Street, will be closed to traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

mr31-tf

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,
R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.

Victoria, B.C., March 16, 894.

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The undersigned will make loans from $5 to $1000 on any approved security.

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A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight mile from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, Victoria 2 Third street, Victoria

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on the 18th day of June, 1894, for the purchase of Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $55,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000 each, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of May, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England, New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. from the 1st of May, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Electric Lighting By-Law, 1894," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., April 5th, 1894. ap15-td

Land Cleared.

Quick, thorough and cheap, town lots or by acre; standing timber or stumps of any size. All parties having land to clear will find it to their interest to get an estimate upon it, or have the work done by the Grub and Stump Machine. Apply to JOHN A. COATES, 57 King's Road, Victoria.

mar15-deod&w1m

$50 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons destroying or injuring the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
23rd January, 1894. j24

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 100 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Fluerefelt, Gorge Road

the building of the Nicola valley railway was of great importance to a large number of people, but he did no know how many people there were. As far as he had been able to gather, the proposition was a speculative one. In Chilliwack it was different; the settlement being a large and growing one and badly in need of a railway. The river was not always available, being frozen over in the winter. So it was unfair to yoke the two schemes together, as members could not express their real sentiments when it came to a vote. The bill should have been brought down earlier in the session.

Hon. Col. Baker said it looked as though the last speaker wanted all for a railway for his own district and not for a railway in another district. The question was should or should not the government assist railways.

Mr. Semlin said it was very unfair to leave the bill until the last day of the session. They might just as well have brought it in early in the session, when it could have been thoroughly discussed. Last year the government said the province could not afford to give a cash bonus to railways, but shortly afterwards they reversed their policy and guaranteed the principal and interest on the Nakusp & Slocan railway. Now on the last day of the session they again changed their policy. The government were prepared to change their policy whenever political influence was brought to bear. He was prepared to say that none of the three policies was a good one. The Shuswap & Okanagan railway scheme was an experiment, and they were still experimenting. The Dominion government had a fixed policy, but they had a large revenue, while this province had a small one. The government's policy would decrease, not increase, settlement. He did not oppose the railway scheme formerly, because he gave the government credit for doing the best they could for the country. If it was proper to guarantee interest only, why was not that followed out? If the proposition to gurarantee everything was correct, why was not that carried out? Why not treat all alike? It gave the government an opportunity to favor government supporters. He would like to see the Nicola valley road continued, but no doubt the promoters of the scheme had seen that the government were doing more for the Nakusp & Slocan, and they thought, "Why should we put up our money when the government are putting it up for the Nakusp road?"

Hon. Mr. Turner spoke at some length in support of the government's railway policy, contending that it was better to guarantee the interest and principal than the interest only. The government were informed that the Chilliwack railway could be commenced immediately, and would be soon placed on a paying basis. In respect to the Nicola valley railway, the C. P. R. company would want full reports from that country before they would lease the line. The government did not say that the lines would not cost more than $14,000 a mile; they only proposed not to guarantee more than half of that amount.

Mr. Martin said he would support the bill, although he would have liked to have seen it brought in in different form. When it was said that the Shuswap & Okanagan railway did not pay it was not taken into consideration that the province was receiving a large amount from taxes on land that would not otherwise have been taken up. The Nicola and Chilliwack railways were quite different. The latter would improve the lands in municipalities, while the Nicola road would open up coal and other mines. More men would be employed in the Nicola coal mines than would ever go into Chilliwack for agricultural purposes.

The house rose at 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Hon. Mr. Beaven rose to a question of privilege. He noticed a stranger reporting on the floor of the house. If he was to be given the special privilege of using the floor of the house each member should be given a copy of what he reported. If he was there simply as a press reporter there was a press gallery that he could use. If each member received a copy of the report there would be no objection to the reporter being on the floor.

Hon. Mr. Davie—There will be no objection.

Mr. Booth continued the debate on the railway aid bill. The province, he said, was guaranteed that it would not lose anything by the schemes. It was not right to say that the taxation of the province would be added to. If it was not that the legislature was pledged to help the roads he would say allow the legislation proposed to stand over until next session, so that the people could pass on it. The roads were just local ones and could stand over, the people in the districts having done without them for years. If the proposed system would have the roads built he would say it was the best.

Mr. Hunter was heartily sick of the whole business. The house had spent a month discussing the general railway policy of the government and the members were no nearer to agreeing. The members were to-day using the same arguments that they used a month ago. He had not said a great deal, in fact nothing about the schemes, and listening to the other members had became ashamed of his own ignorance. The contractor for the Shuswap & Okanagan had paid more than the amount guaranteed by the province. He would support the bills, but must say for the first time that the government was hardly up to the times. Neither of the railways could be built for $14,000 a mile. A road similar to the Chilliwack had cost $23,615.72 a mile. How could the people of Chilliwack or the company build the Chilliwack road for $14,000 a mile? The same was the case with the Nicola railway. He had gone into the latter scheme minutely and it was absurd to say that the road could be built for $14,000 a mile. He would like to see the bill withdrawn and the guarantee increased to say $17,500, the amount guaranteed for the Nakusp & Slocan railway. The province was hardly keeping faith with the companies. He would, however, support the bill.

Mr. Kitchen considered the bill a retrograde step. It was not as good for the company as the scheme embodied in the bill of last year. He had had occasion to enquire into the cost of the Chilliwack railway and was given to understand that the road could be built for less than $14,000 a mile. Of course to do that it would have to be seen that no construction company should come in and make a big profit. He had always argued that in public works it was better for the government to float their own bonds, obtain the money and put it into the public work. If they did this it would save much of the discount on the bonds. The settlers would be to blame if they had to pay the interest, for this would be caused by the settlers using the steamers instead of the railway. He did not think, however, that the road would be built under the bill. He did not oppose the Nakusp & Slocan scheme, but he did oppose the unbusiness-like method of the government in that scheme. If he was not sure that the Chilliwack road would pay in a short time he would oppose it, although that would mean political death for him.

Mr. Cotton criticised the government for leaving the bill until the end of the session. There were many things in the bill that had not been brought up before. The government practically admitted that the promises of the premier respecting the railway policy had not been fulfilled. The government has not shown why they did not carry out the legislation of last session and at the end of the present session brought in an entirely different measure. In supporting the present bill they could not be said to be supporting the government's railway policy as they had practically been pledged to aid the two roads mentioned in the bill. In aiding the two railways every dollar guaranteed should be expended to the best advantage. If the suggestion of the last speaker was carried out and some arrangement made between the government and the municipality of Chilliwack some $30,000 would be saved in discount to the company. It would be breaking faith with the companies if aid was not given for the building of the roads. Before anything was done the government should find out that the companies were railway companies and not mere brokers. In the Nakusp scheme the province had some hold on the bonds, but in the present bill they were given no hold on them. Some further arrangements would have to be made, as the charter of the Chilliwack company had expired and the Nicola company's charter would expire this month. The government should frame a proper railway policy and not deal with one company in one way and in an entirely different way with another company.

Mr. Sword thought the government would be acting more fairly if instead of dealing with an intermediate company for whom they obtained the money, they should obtain it and build the road for themselves. He moved in amendment to the motion to read the bill a second time, proposing to strike out all the words after "bill 89" and insert: "That the government withdraw bill 89 and ask the house in lieu thereof to give them authority to receive from the Chilliwack railway company an assignment of their charter and claim to the Dominion subsidy of $3200 per mile on condition of recouping them for their expenditure, and also, on being satisfied that the line will be a paying investment, authority to build the line as a provincial work and to make arrangements with the C. P. R. to lease it."

Mr. Speaker ruled the amendment out of order, as it would increase the burden of taxation and proposed to change the government's whole railway policy.

Dr. Milne said that the attorney-general had said that the Nakusp & Slocan railway bill was only experimental and that no others would be introduced until this had been tried. But now on the last day of the session no less than three new schemes were introduced containing different policies. Last session the attorney-general said the province could not afford to bonus railways, but not two months after he and his government undertook to guarantee the interest and principal on the bonds of a railway company. He read the speech made by the attorney-general last year, in which he said the province could not bonus railways. The government had no railway policy; they just brought down a bill when a deputation waited on them. The larger the deputation the more the government gave them. In the Dominion and the other provinces there was a fixed policy and all companies were treated alike, but here there is a new policy for every day. The speech of the attorney-general last year condemned the policy the government was now pursuing. Mr. Martin had truly said he could have obtained more for the Nicola railway if he had brought a deputation down to wait on the government. Every year the government brought down important bills at the end of the session.

Mr. Grant did not think that the government was liberal enough in its railway policy. The government should do everything to encourage railway schemes. The province needed cheaper and better transportation facilities.

The bill was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved his amended resolution respecting the royal commission. It was: Whereas, acting under the advice of the executive council, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to give a provincial guarantee of interest upon the bonds of the Nakusp & Slocan railway company to the extent of 4 per cent. per annum on $25,000 per mile for twenty-five years, and by the like advice has, in the agreement for the guarantee of interest, reserved the right to substitute bonds guaranteeing principal at the rate of $17,500 per mile, together with interest at a rate per annum sufficient to enable the company to realize par, but in no case to exceed 4 per cent. per annum; and whereas by message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice aforesaid, a bill has been introduced for the purpose of guaranteeing principal and interest in manner mentioned in said agreement; and whereas it has been stated by the hon. the member for Nanaimo district, in his place in the house of assembly, in reference to the said guarantee, that it appeared that the hon. the leader of the government was a member of the company, and had been working for the company and not for the province, and it has also been insinuated in the said house of assembly by other hon. members, although not directly charged, that the members of the executive council were actuated by corrupt motives in advising His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in relation to the matters aforesaid; therefore be it resolved that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to appoint a royal commission to inquire whether the honorable the premier was a member of the said company, whether in advising the said guarantee he worked for the company and not for the province, and whether corrupt motives of any kind existed with or influenced His Honor's ministers in the advice tendered by them to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in relation to the Nakusp & Slocan railway company.

This, Mr. Davie said, should meet the objections of hon. members opposite. The only guarantee given by the government was a guarantee of interest. In giving that they reserved to themselves the right to guarantee the principal also, at a lower rate per mile. The system adopted, that of guaranteeing both principal and interest, was a benefit to the province. It would cost less to guarantee principal and interest at the rate of $17,500 per mile for twenty-five years than it would cost to guarantee interest alone on $25,000 a mile for twenty-five years. The discussion of the bill was, however, out of order. The house had decided on it, and the people would give their decision at the polls. For a month past opposition members had been hinting at corrupt motives on the part of the government. On Friday night the member for Nanaimo district, more bold than the other members, came out in a manly way. He did not say that all the members had cast these insinuations. He read many of the statements made during the discussion of the Nakusp & Slocan scheme. No one denied that friends of the government—and the opposition, too, for that matter—were connected with the scheme. The royal commission would be above suspicion and beyond political influence. The resolution aimed at the point. There had been charges of corruption against the government, and they should be met as the government were meeting them. If once there was a shade of suspicion against the government the credit of the province and the people of the province would not be safe. It was the duty of the opposition to follow up their insinuations with an application for the appointment of a commission. If there were any questions to be inquired into, now was the time. This was the government's inquiry.

Mr. Forster had expected something warmer from the leader of the government. He had no objections to the resolution, except where it stated that he had said that the attorney-general was a member of the company. He had not said that and would not say it. That was one of the things that he could not prove. The attorney-general carried on the negotiations with the C. P. R., and what he said on Friday was that the attorney-general had no authority from the government to do it, so he must have had authority—from the company. He had said it was singular that the attorney-general should negotiate for the construction of the road when a company had the charter. The attorney-general must have had some connection with the company. He did not say that he was a member of the company, because he could not prove it. If the premier was a member of the company there would not be any way of finding it out. The resolution contained nothing. It instructed the commission to find out if the attorney-general was a member of the company, but gave them no authority. What was wanted was an inquiry into the whole scheme. (Applause.) There was much more in the scheme that should be examined into. They wanted to know why the government jumped at and guessed at $17,500 being the amount that the road would cost per mile. It showed that the government were guessing at the cost of the railway when Mr. Mohun in his letter said the grading would cost more if the rails cost less. The action of the government gave rise to a strong suspicion of the motives of the ministers.

Hon. Mr. Davie—You say that you did not say that I was a member of the company. Was there anything else you did not say?

Mr. Forster—I did not say you were working for the company, but I did say you apparently had authority from the company, and if that was the case you were working for the company.

Mr. Brown—When Mr. Forster made the statements he was speaking of the suspicious circumstances that surrounded the case. The resolution would make it appear that it was the action of the government in guaranteeing the interest that was under suspicion. The speech made by Mr. Forster was far from being fully reported in the Times. If it had it would have filled a column, whereas there was a very short paragraph. The report was just the impression gleaned by the reporter from the remarks of the speaker. It was not right to hold the speaker responsible for the impressions of the reporter. The attorney-general was now about ready to swear to what Mr. Forster said on Friday, but on Friday the attorney-general did not know what Mr. Forster said. He got up just after Mr. Forster had been speaking on Friday and misrepresented him. He (Mr. Brown) drew attention to it at the time. The attorney-general knows all about it now, but on Friday he knew nothing. Mr. Forster had said the circumstances were enough to raise a suspicion in a man's mind. The circumstances justified him in saying that. He for one would not shirk responsibility for what he said, but would repeat it. When a member was told by a responsible contractor that he would be glad to build the road for $12,000 a mile it was ridiculous to suppose that a member would not draw attention to it in the house. If the government had brought the bill and all the papers down early in the session and had used proper diligence they could have defied any insinuations made. It would have closed the mouths of the opposition and made them admit that there were no grounds for the insinuations. The actions of the government made it necessary to repeat the statements made on the outside of the house. The resolution did not aim at the point. It aimed at something that did not exist. It aimed at a charge that the attorney-general was a member of the company, which statement was never made. The attorney-general had twitted the opposition for not moving for a select committee. A gentleman had urged him to do this. Why did he not do it? Because he had had experience with select committees. They were worse whitewashers than the house. A man who made a statement against the government before a select committee was a marked man for the future, and the committee came forward and whitewashed the government, and that was the end of it. No reasonable man could say that the government did not have it in their power to place the scheme beyond suspicion.

Hon. Mr. Davie rose to a point of order. The object of the motion was to discuss the action of the government, not their policy. It could be assumed that their policy was entirely wrong.

Mr. Brown—It is not to be supposed that a member must shape his arguments to please the attorney-general. The opposition could not move for a commission, as it involved an expenditure.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Yes, you can.

Mr. Brown said he was saying when interrupted by the attorney-general that the circumstances of the case and the statement of the attorney-general that he had arranged with Mr. Van Horne, with the C. P. R., and with the Nakusp & Slocan railway company, would lead to the impression that he was boss of it all.

Hon. Mr. Davie—So I was.

Mr. Brown—Then a few days afterwards he said he knew nothing about the company. One day he was sole manager of the whole show and a few days afterwards he knew nothing about it. Coupling all the circumstances with the fact that responsible men said the road could be built for $5,000 less than the amount the government were guaranteeing justified the opposition in demanding more particulars; justified them in saying that if a man was charged with a crime and the circumstancial evidence was as strong against him as were the circumstances against the government, that man would be convicted. He failed to see that the opposition had done anything but their simple duty. He opposed a limited, one-sided commission, but would vote for the appointment of a commission to probe to the bottom of the whole scheme.

Hon. Col. Baker "patted Mr. Forster on the back" for the manly and open charges of corruption that he had made against the government. The other charges were mere insinuations. He told a little story, and then likened the resolution for a commission to a bomb thrown among the opposition ranks. He understood Mr. Forster to use the words imputed to him. He moved in amendment to strike out the words alleging that Mr. Forster said the attorney-general was a member of the company.

Mr. Brown—Why not include all the insinuations, as they were called, in the resolution? The hon. gentlemen are mistaken if they think we wish to shirk an investigation.

Hon. Col. Baker—The separate charges should be tried by themselves. Corrupt motives had been charged against the government, and that should be charged by itself.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—It is a queer proposition that a man charged should say upon what charge he should be tried. One of the principal differences between a royal commissioner and a silent committee was that the former could take evidence on oath and that the commissions should be free from any political influence, while there was a question whether a committee could administer the oath. If he (Mr. Beaven) had moved for a royal commission the first thing the attorney-general would have done would be to rise to a point of order. He had a motion for a royal commission, and he would see if he would accept it. He objected to the commission being given limited power. The opposition had worked at the government until they had to move for a royal commission. Now he would suggest an addition to the resolution that would make the commission of some use. The attorney-general's resolution limited the power of the commission. Words had been put in Mr. Forster's mouth that he had never used. As they were going to have a royal commission it might as well to enquire into the Three Forks townsite scheme. He moved the following amendment:

"To strike out all subsequent to the "whereas" in the third paragraph and insert "it has been stated by the hon. the member for Nanaimo district in his place in the assembly in reference to the said guarantees, that it appeared that the hon. the leader of the government acted in the the matter as if he were an agent of the company, as the legislature had never given him authority to negotiate on behalf of the company in respect to the construction of the railway, and had been working more in the interests of the company than the province, and it has also been insinuated in the assembly by other hon. members, although not directly charged, that the members of the executive council were actuated by corrupt motives in advising His Honor the Lieut.-Governor to give a guarantee of principal and interest in favor of the said Nakusp and Slocan railway company, and had exceeded the power granted to them by the railway aid act of 1893;

"And whereas a piece of land in the district of Kootenay has been taken up as a pre-emption claim and the house has been asked to pass a bill authorizing the issue of a crown grant to Charles Hugonin and E. C. Carpenter to this land, which is now known as the site of the town of Three Forks, and is the Eastern terminus of the Nakusp and Slocan railway, and the crown grant of this land will, therefore, issue before the usual time as provided for in the land act;

"Therefore, be it resolved that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, praying him to appoint a royal commission to enquire whether the Hon. the Premier did so act, and whether in advising the said guarantees the premier worked more in the interest of the company than the province, and also to inquire into all the circumstances connected with any guarantee given or promised on account of or in connection with the Nakusp & Slocan railway, and whether corrupt motives of any kind existed with or influenced any of His Honor's ministers in the advice tendered by them to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor in relation to the Nakusp & Slocan railway company; and whether the members of the executive exceeded the authority granted to them by the railway aid act, 1893, and whether any of His Honor's ministers have or had any interest, direct or indirect in the Nakusp & Slocan railway company or in any of the contracts of the company, or in the construction company, either in material or supplies, or in any way whatsoever, and that the commissioners be also empowered to investigate, ascertain and report what persons have been or are either directly or indirectly interested in the land known as the townsite of Three Forks, or in any of the proceeds of the land known as lot 210, group 1, Kootenay district, or who may have a promise of any interest from the person or persons to whom the grant is to be issued, or from any person or persons to whom they may have promised or agreed to transfer their right of any part or interest thereof or therein."

He had given the attorney-general the benefit of his own words, but had amplified them. The amendment would extend the power of the commission, and he thought it would be wise on the part of the government to accept it, as they pretended to be burning with anxiety for an investigation. The proposition was lengthy but simple. (Applause).

Mr. Booth, so he said, was amused with the ingenuity with which the amendment had been drawn. The opposition did not make any charges, they just wanted to find out if there was any charges. He would accept neither the amendment nor the original resolution. The government were entirely too sensitive.

Mr. Forster said the amendment just added a few things to the resolution. The preamble had been drawn up by the premier. The opposition did not want to make a farce of the commission, as did the government. He said again that he suspected that there was something wrong and if the government refused to accept the amendment he would be more suspicious than ever. If the road only cost $12,000 a mile, there must have been some reason for guaranteeing $17,500 per mile. The difference went into somebody's pockets. It generally went to the construction companies. They could not find out whether ministers were members of the construction company, but the commission might if the amendment was accepted. They wanted to know if the road cost $17,500 per mile and if not where the balance went to and whether the road was built to boom the townsite of Three Forks.

Mr. Kellie thought the amendment should be printed.

Mr. Speaker called for a division and the ayes were being counted when the premier seeing that the amendment was going to pass, called on the Speaker to ring in the members. This was done and the vote was taken, the amendment being defeated on the following division:

Ayes—Messrs. Beaven, Brown, Cotton, Forster, Kitchen, McKenzie, Kellie, Semlin, Milne, Stoddart, Sword.—10.

Noes—Messrs. Anderson, Adams, Baker, Booth, Davie, Fletcher, Horne, Hunter, Hall, Punch, Smith, Turner, Vernon, Watt, Rogers.—15.

Mr. Kellie said he did not understand the amendment and refusing to vote he was counted with the ayes.

Mr. Kitchen objected to the Speaker following the course he had. As a general rule a member who came in after a division had been called for, was not allowed to vote. Now after a division had been called for and it was seen that the amendment was to be carried, the Speaker rang in the members. It was a farce on legislation.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—It was certainly not right. When it was seen that there was a majority in favor of the amendment the members were called in.

Mr. Speaker—The bell had not been rung when the first division was called. The premier had called on him to ring the bell.

Hon. Mr. Vernon moved the following addition to the resolution: "And whether any of his honor's ministers have, or had, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Nakusp & Slocan railway company, or in any of the contracts of the company or in the construction company, either in furnishing material, or supplies, or in any way whatsoever."

Dr. Watt contended that Mr. Forster did say what was credited to him by the premier.

Both Mr. Vernon's and Col. Baker's amendments were adopted.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—The resolution does not contain one-half of what it should.

Mr. Semlin wished to know how the commission would be formed. The attorney-general would defend himself, but who would take the other side? He would be pleased to see an investigation, but as far as he could see it would be one-sided. The attorney-general would look after his side.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Why, certainly.

Mr. Semlin—Who will look after the other side?

Hon. Mr. Davie—That is none of our business.

Mr. Semlin—It will be a nice investigation. They do not want any investigation at all. They are just trying to throw dust in the eyes of the public. There should be some one to take the other side of the case. The provincial secretary had said that the opposition members were afraid of an investigation. Why should they be afraid of an investigation? They had not let the contract, nor had anything to do with the scheme. The government could have moved for a commission months ago. More serious charges against the scheme had been published in Kootenay before the session opened. One writer had said that some one had made $200,000 out of the scheme.

Mr. Cotton—The idea of a royal commission before which only one side will be presented. It is a humbug and a farce.

Mr. Stoddart wished to explain his voting for the amendment proposed by the leader of the opposition. He had done so because he believed the sworn statements laid before the house contained the truth but not all the truth. (Hear! hear!) Neither all the names of the members of the construction company nor all the names of the directors of the company were given in those papers. (Hear! hear!) That was his object for voting for the amendment. There should be a full and free investigation into the whole scheme. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Booth said the resolution should have come from the opposition. The government was entirely too sensitive.

Mr. Kitchen—If the amendment proposed by the leader of the opposition had passed the opposition side of the case would have been presented to the commission, but nobody was going to appear before a commission that would be a farce. The government had everything, including the treasury, at hand.

Mr. Rogers thought the government had acted too hastily. The motion should have come from the opposition.

Mr. Smith contended that there was no charge in the resolution to investigate. The government would not be doing wrong if they dropped the whole subject.

Mr. Kellie said people had time and again told him that the government had acted corruptly in the matter of the Nakusp and Slocan railway and there should be the fullest investigation.

Hon. Mr. Davie rose to close the debate. He contended that the opposition tried to make a screaming farce of the commission. They suggested that the government should appoint men to both prosecute and defend them. The thing was too absurd to be thought of. There were precedents for the course of practice that should be followed in this case. A government of which the leader of the opposition was a member, had 20 years ago, formulated the charges on which it should be heard respecting the Texada Island scandal. The late Mr. Robson, who was leader of the opposition at the time, conducted the case for the opposition. He suggested that the Hon. Mr. Beaven should do the same in this case. Mr. Stoddart was to be complimented on the independent stand he had taken. He had stated that there were more members of the construction company and more directors than stated in the sworn statements. If that was the case it could be shown before the royal commission. Hon. Mr. Vernon's amendment covered that. If the members of the government were interested directly or indirectly in the company there would be corruption. Until the information was laid before the house he did not know who the members of the construction company were. His time was too much employed to pry into other people's business. The opposition amendment was proposed only to burk investigation. It was the duty of the legislature to decide whether the government exceeded their authority. Even if they had what was that to the grave charges of corruption. Then the opposition wanted the commission to find out who had had a promise of an interest or had an interest in the townsite of Three Forks. Why anybody might have or had an interest offered to them. It would have been the principal mistake of his life if he had not taken the course he had.

Mr. Brown on a question of privilege showed that the premier had left out a very important part in reading from an official document referring to the Texada Island scandal. A man who was capable of perpetrating a fraud on this house was capable of anything.

The resolution as amended was passed, Messrs. Booth and Rogers being the only ones to vote against it. The resolution as passed read: Whereas, acting under the advice of the executive council, his honor the lieutenant-governor has been pleased to give a provincial guarantee of interest upon the bonds of the Nakusp and Slocan railway company to the extent of 4 per cent. per annum on $25,000 per mile for 25 years, and by the like advice has, in the agreement of the guarantee for interest, reserved the right to substitute bonds guaranteeing principal at the rate of $17,500 per mile, together with interest at a rate per annum sufficient to enable the company to realize par, but in no case to exceed 4 per cent. per annum; and whereas, by message from his honor the lieutenant-governor, with the advice aforesaid, a bill has been introduced for the purpose of guaranteeing principal and interest in manner mentioned in said agreement; and whereas, it has been stated by the hon. the member for Nanaimo district, in his place in the house of assembly, that it appeared that the hon. leader of the government had been working for the company and not for the province, and it has also been insinuated in the said house of assembly by other hon. members, although not directly charged, that the members of the executive council were actuated by corrupt motives in advising his honor the lieutenant-governor in relation to the matters aforesaid; therefore, be it resolved, that an humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying him to appoint a royal commission to enquire whether the honorable the premier in advising the said guarantee worked for the company and not for the province, and whether corrupt motives of any kind existed with or influenced his honor's ministers in the advice tendered by them to his honor the lieutenant-governor in relation to the Nakusp and Slocan railway company, and whether any of his honor's ministers have, or had, any interest, directly or indirectly, in Nakusp & Slocan railway company, or in any of the contracts of the company, either in furnishing material, or supplies, or in any way whatsoever."

After considering one clause of the railway assessment act the house adjourned at 12:30.

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The Daily Times.

MERELY A "BLUFF."

Premier Davie appears most interesting when he is giving his own government a good certificate of character and insisting that it must be above suspicion. Yesterday he made a brave show in this line, offering some very instructive remarks on the necessity of the people being able to feel that their government was free from the taint of corruption. But with the premier preaching is one thing and practising another, so when an effort was made to make the Nakusp investigation a real inquiry and not a farce it was promptly put down. In fact, the inquiry is restricted to such narrow ground that it will be quite useless and the expense will be thrown away. If there were to be a searching investigation into the whole matter, including the Three Forks townsite, the people would most probably be placed in the possession of facts that would cause some surprise. But that is just what the government does not care to see done, so the ministers pose as purists and hope to secure another cheap coat of whitewash. We take the liberty of doubting whether this purpose will be accomplished as easily as they imagine. The people have already had their suspicions aroused in respect of this Nakusp scheme, and they will inevitably retain at least a part of their suspicions so long as there is one branch of the subject left uninvestigated. If the government had had nothing to fear they would have accepted Mr. Beaven's proposition and widened the scope of the inquiry. Even that little dodge by which the premier sought to twist a precedent out of the Texada Island investigation of 1874 will make his case worse. To all appearances he deliberately tried to create the impression that Ministers Walkem and Beaven on that occasion persuaded the house to limit the scope of the inquiry, while as a matter of fact the resolution they proposed gave instructions for "inquiring into the whole matter." This piece of dishonesty on Premier Davie's part was properly rebuked by Mr. Brown, and he will find it far from improving his position in this case. Possibly the premier feels quite confident in going before a tribunal with an indictment drawn by himself and with both prosecution and defence in his own hands, but the other tribunal before which he must appear a little later will be apt to try him on the wider indictment which he does not care to face now.

SUGAR DUTIES.

The objection of the Vancouver refinery management to the reduction of the sugar duty is natural, as hothouse plants object to the chill of the outer air. It seems, though, that in the interview which we reprinted from the News-Advertiser yesterday they made their case appear a little worse than it really is. Perhaps from a protectionist point of view the new rate of duty is much too low, but to an ordinary observer acquainted with the facts it appears to leave a fair amount of advantage with the refiner at the cost of the consumer. The cost to the Vancouver refinery of receiving the raw sugar, refining and placing it on the market does not exceed 80 cents per 100 pounds. The work is done more cheaply in Hong Kong, perhaps for half, or forty cents per hundred pounds. Add to this the proposed duty of 64 cents and we get a total of $1.04 per hundred on the imported, as against 80 cents on the local product. One would think 24 cents per hundred pounds a sufficient amount of "protection." The United States refiners would undoubtedly think it sufficient, since they propose to keep on with their businesses under the new rate of duty under the Wilson bill, which may be anywhere from 12 to 20 cents. They were even ready to compete with Chinese and all sugars if the duty had been removed altogether, the new rate of duty under the Wilson bill. So far as we can learn there is also some exaggeration in the statement that there was a total of 800,000 pounds of Chinese sugar imported during the past month. It is not easy to ascertain the exact figures, but we believe the importations did not reach half the amount named in March. Of course the duty reduction will help the importer and take so much off the profits of the refiner, but the public will be apt to regard it favorably, since they are relieved of so much of their burden.

DR. DAVIE'S DEFENCE.

The Colonist and the World seem to think they have discovered a bonanza in that Ontario Medical Journal article defending Dr. Davie. Surely if Dr. Davie is to be successfully defended by misrepresentation and falsehood the government organs are quite sufficient for the task without calling in outside aid, medical or journalistic, for they are notable adepts in the use of the two weapons mentioned and could give the Medical Journal many points in a contest with them. There is no need of the worthy pair importing lies from abroad when they can manufacture a superior article in unlimited quantities at home. This morning's article in the Colonist furnishes very good evidence in that line. Once more we venture to remind the irate defender of jobbery that Dr. Davie's appointment as health officer in October, 1892, and his continuance in office for fifteen months at $200 per month are government actions which have not been and cannot be justified. If the organ can specify the "services" which Dr. Davie performed during that period it will do much more for its masters than all its abuse of the Times and all its tergiversation can possibly accomplish.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

London Advertiser: General Manager Walker, of the Bank of Commerce, in a recent address, expressed the firm conviction that no matter how politicians on either side of the border may wrangle about tariffs, the United States must become more and more the market for our grain, our meats, our woods and our minerals. That is so. The United States population is fast catching up on the productive capacity of their soil. They will be importers of much that they now have a surplus of before the twentieth century is far gone. We may be happy yet.

Robert Bell, of Carleton Place, Ont., died on the 2nd inst., aged 86 years. Deceased at one time represented the Lanark division in the parliament of Old Canada, resigning at the time of confederation to provide a seat for Hon. Wm. Macdougall, who was a member of the first cabinet after the union of the provinces in 1867. Mr. Bell enjoyed the singular distinction of being the chairman of the Carleton Place school board for a period of over forty years. After retiring from politics he was inspector of canals for many years. He was a stedfast supporter of the Liberal cause, and possessed the confidence and esteem of all parties. Deceased was the father of Mr. J. J. Bell, who for a time was editor of the Victoria News.

YOU ARE HUMBUGGED.

To the Editor: The public do not take the interest they should in matters of most vital importance to the Province and to themselves. The financial condition of the country affects everyone having a stake here. It is therefore modest to shut our eyes and put confidence in the present Government considering the condition we are now in, and sooner than we anticipate our credit will be gone and in addition the heaviest possible taxation will be imposed to keep up the blood suckers that are putting at the public purse. "My Brother," and a few other like feeders at the public crib have helped to swell the following fearful deficits that this Province is rapidly dropping into:

1885	payments	exceeded	revenue	...	$ 55,000
1886	do	do	do	...	250,000
1887	do	do	do	...	190,000
1888	do	do	do	..	187,000
1889	do	do	do	...	151,000
1890	do	do	do	....	190,000
1891	do	do	do	...	68,000
1892	do	do	do	...	392,000
1893	do	do	do	...	458,000
To end December for six months..					405,000
					$2,355,000

The crib feeders are at work in full force and it is time the people woke up.

ONTARIO.

At Russell & McDonald's, 20 dozen ladies' straw shapes at 20c. each.

The Power of a Wave.

To appreciate wave force and what may be termed the throwing power of a wave, let it be understood that in the winter of 1860, at Bishop's Rock lighthouse, the bell was torn from its fastenings though situated one hundred feet above light water mark. At Unst, in the Shetland Islands, a door was burst in at a height of 195 feet above the level of the sea. The most wonderful effects of wave force recorded were witnessed at Wick Harbor breakwater. Blocks weighing from five to ten tons were built in above the line of high water, first with hydraulic lime, then with Roman, and last with Portland cement. This great work was considered, by the most learned engineers in England, to be capable of withstanding the assault of the ocean for ages, but in October, 1864, over 300 feet of this giant barrier was swept away. In 1872 a monolithic block weighing 1,350 tons was lifted bodily and carried to leeward of the breakwater, and in 1873 another and heavier concrete mass, weighing 2,600 tons, which had replaced the former, was swept away intact and carried to a point equally distant. The marine dynamometer, for measuring the force of the waves against an obstacle, was invented by Thomas Stevenson, and one of the results obtained was at Skerryvore lighthouse, in the Atlantic, where a force of 6,093 pounds per square foot was measured. At Dunbar a force of 3 1-2 tons per square inch was recently registered.—Maritime Page.

An Advanced Woman.

The first number of the Morning Advertiser of London has lately been reprinted as a curiosity. It contains the following announcement:

"The Lady of Sir John Sterling, of Clorut House, in Stirlingshire, of two fine children, a boy and a girl. They have been married only eighteen years, and she has honored Sir John with nineteen children."

LIBERAL TARIFF PLATFORM.

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled declare:

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it now is upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service.

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle and used as it has been by the Government as a corrupting agency, wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of the few;

It has checked immigration;

It has caused great loss of population;

It has impeded commerce;

It has discriminated against Great Britain.

In these, and in many other ways, it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity so long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government.

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessaries of life and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country in the light of experience is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this great question is now clearly defined.

The Government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes, but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction of that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

The Russian Periodical Press.

The story of the Russian press is a realistic romance in which comedy and tragedy, humor and pathos, are singularly interwoven and blended.

The absence of free speech and free press on the one hand, and the eternal, though not always discriminating and intelligent vigilance of the censor on the other, render it impossible for the Russian press to champion political liberalism or religious nonconformity. It is perfectly well understood, however, on all hands, that the existing form of government in Russia would find itself almost without a single influential friend or supporter in the press if the right of free utterance were suddenly granted by the Russian government. The Russian readers and writers know that in Western Europe and the United States an editor has full liberty to canvass the issues of the day, and that the progress of popular intelligence is the result of such freedom. Is it to be wondered at that in Russia the censorship of the press is cordially disliked?

Russian magazines are very bulky, containing twice the amount of matter afforded by the magazines of Great Britain or the United States. The leading magazines in Russia have a uniform subscription price of seventeen roubles a year, a rouble buying as much in Russia as a dollar in this country. The price is by no means high, considering that the average "circulation" of a magazine there is not over six or eight thousand. The poorer elements of the reading class procure the magazines through circulating libraries, paying a trifling sum for a few days' use of them. The man who is fortunate enough to be a subscriber to a magazine gladly allows his friends to share the enjoyment of it. The most eager and appreciative readers of magazines are the students of the universities and high schools, and they are, of course, too poor to subscribe. They generally use the library copies.

There are no magazines in Russia exclusively devoted to serious discussion of the issues of the day. All publish a good deal of fiction, serials, short stories, poetry, sketches of travel and the like. There is no magazine without an elaborate and comprehensive editorial department, in which the topics of the day, national, foreign, and international, are discussed from the point of view of the party or school to which the editor adheres.

The monthly organ of the conservatives is the Russky Viestnik (Russian Messenger) which is now edited by a disciple of the late Katkoff, who started out as a champion of Liberalism and subsequently became the leader of the Conservatives, who oppose parliamentary institutions. Their ground of opposition is not that Russian people are not fit or ready for such institutions, but that parliamentary government is a hopeless failure, and that all the economic, political, and social evils from which Europe and the United States are suffering are directly due to their impossible systems of government. Western civilization is rotten, corrupt, and doomed to an early death. There is no salvation for the "effete West." Russia alone can save civilization.

The Russian Liberal elements are represented by several magazines, the oldest and most influential being Viestnik Evropy (The European Messenger). This periodical believes in parliamentary government and the civilization of Western Europe. For the jargon of the conservatives about Russia's historical mission, it has nothing but contempt.

The chief monthly organ of the Socialist Party has been the Russkaia Misl (Russian Thought). It sympathizes with the various Socialist and labor movements and advocates the doctrines of the French and German Socialists. A regular contributor to this magazine is N. K. Michailovsky, an author of important sociological works and Count Tolstoi's most powerful antagonist. His books and magazine articles on Tolstoi's philosophy have done much to counteract the teachings of that author of many strange productions.

Tolstoiism has no representative among the newspapers, but the Novoie Vremya and other conservative journals frequently make it their business to defend that peculiar philosophy against the attacks of the liberals and Socialistic radicals. Tolstoi, however, is not a Slavophil. His criticisms are directed, not against the science and civilization of the West, but against all science and civilization.—The Chautauquan, Meadville, Pa., February.

A BABY'S LIFE SAVED

At a Cost of 50 Cents.

HOPE FOR MOTHERS.

Health, Strength and Happiness for the Little Ones.

Just four months ago a Toronto lady almost lost her baby boy of three months. The little thing became a mere skeleton—weak, puny and almost lifeless. The family physician could do nothing; the end—death—had almost arrived to claim the babe. Medicine and ordinary infant nourishments which were being used proved useless. Fortunately for the mother a lady friend called on her, and finding baby so very bad, advised the mother to use Lactated Food at once, which, she assured the weeping mother, would be relished by the baby. A large 50 cent tin was at once procured from the neighboring drug store, and when a small portion was prepared it was fed to the child. For a week regular feedings were daily administered, and it was noticed that strength and vitality were returning. Before the 50 cent tin of Lactated Food was finished the darling baby was pronounced out of danger and fast gaining in flesh. To-day the little one is a picture of life and happiness. The mother frankly acknowledged that Lactated Food saved her darling's life. Every mother in Victoria who has a weak and sickly babe can meet with the same success if she uses Lactated Food. It is the only food in the world that "saves babies' lives."

An Experience With Quicksand.

"I don't want any more experiences with quicksand," said C. B. Wittlesey, of Austin, Tex., at the Laclede. "I am not a scientific expert upon the subject of quicksand, but I have had a practical experience with it. I drove a team to the State of Texas from Nebraska, and started to cross the Nebraska river. Fortunately, I had gone first, leaving my assistants to drive over the rest of the livestock. I had reached the middle of the wide but shallow stream when my horses stopped and began to sink. Soon there was very little left of them visible except their heads, and it did not take them long to go under. Then the wagon started, and I jumped into a bed of quicksand up to my waist and began to sink. It is an absolute impossibility to describe the sensations of sinking into quicksand; there is a pressure which benumbs every feeling in your body, and the experience is not like that of drowning, the effect upon the nerves of the lower limbs seeming to extend to the brain and render a person insensible of the real danger. My men rescued me, but the horses and wagon were gone beyond recovery."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Napoleon in Poverty.

A very characteristic letter from Napoleon to the celebrated actor Talma has just been brought to light at Naples. "I have fought like a lion for the republic, my good Talma," writes the conqueror of Marengo and Austerlitz, "and now she rewards me by letting me starve. I am at the end of my resources. That wretched Aubrey leaves me in the streets when he could very well do something for me. I feel capable of accomplishing more than the Generals Santerre and Rossignol, and there is not a soul to employ me. You are fortunate! Your fame does not depend upon any one. Two hours passed upon the stage puts you in the presence of the public, who reward you with glory. We military men must strive for it on a larger stage, on which we are not always allowed to appear. Do not complain of your position. Remain at your theatre; who knows if I shall ever appear at mine again. I saw Monvel yesterday; he is a true friend. Barras promises me much. Will he keep his word? I doubt it. Meanwhile I have arrived at my last sou. Can you favor me with a few crowns? They would be very useful to me; and I give you my word to return them to you from the first kingdom that I conquer with my sword."

The First Camera.

The first camera was invented by an Italian named Baptiste Porta, though it was not at first used for photographing. It was, in reality, merely a dark room, into which the light was admitted through a little round hole in one side. The rays of light coming from objects outside of this room entered it through this aperture, and made a picture on the other side of the room glowing in all the beauty and color of nature itself, but rather indistinct and upside down.

This dark room was contrived by Porta about the middle of the sixteenth century. He improved it later by placing glass lens in the aperture, and outside a mirror which received the rays of light and reflected them through the lens, so that the image upon the outside wall within was made much brighter, more distinct, and in a natural and erect position.

This was really the first camera obscura. Our modern photographic camera is merely a small camera obscura in its simplest form, carrying lens at one end and a ground glass screen at the other. It is, however, much more complicated in its construction.

NEW WALL PAPERS AND ROOM MOULDINGS AT W. J. MELLORS, 76, 78 & 65 Fort Street. Telephone 406.

The..... Purest... Soap Manufactured.

CONTI'S WHITE CASTILE SOAP

Sold by the ounce or pound.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Suits, $16; Pants, $4. 101 Douglas st.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—F. W. Thomas has opened a banjo studio at room 86, Five Sisters block.

—Chicken fencing, four feet high, 18 cents per yard, at McLennan & McFeely's.

—A coffee and tea social will be held in the Sir William Wallace hall next Thursday evening.

—Japanese matting and a large assortment of goods for the spring trade have arrived during the last few days at Weiler Bros'.

—If you want a good meal for 25 cents go to the Globe restaurant, 42 Yates street, which is under entirely new management. Twenty meals, $4. Cuisine is excellent.

—The vestry meeting of St. Paul's, Esquimalt, was held last evening. Hon. C. E. Pooley and E. Reed were elected churchwardens for the ensuing year and James Andrews lay delegate to the synod.

—Winnifred Thomas, formerly of this city, is suing for a divorce in Seattle. She charges David Thomas, her husband, with cruel treatment and non-support. They were married in Cambridgeshire, England, in July, 1866. There is a small community property.

—Warden John of the provincial jail has received a letter from F. W. Harte, of Mitchell P. O., Forty Mile Creek, Yukon river, Alaska, containing the information that John McCartney, formerly a well known Cariboo and Cascade miner, died very suddenly at that place on the 22nd of December last, his death being attributed to heart disease. The deceased was well known in this city, having kept the St. Nicholas hotel and Leland house.

—W. F. King, chief of the Canadian Alaska-British Columbia boundary survey party, arrived from Ottawa last evening, and with the principal surveyors of the party registered at the Victoria hotel. Besides Mr. King, there are H. N. Topley, the photographer, James Gibbons and William Ogilvie, surveyors, M. Simpson, secretary, and Colin C. Loggie and A. B. Craig, assistants. The party will leave for the north on the steamer Thistle on Monday. The surveyors are organizing their own parties. They will take up the work where it was stopped last year. Mr. King says they will complete the work by the end of the summer. The American party will leave here on May 1st.

—The Mikado company had the final practice last evening, and everything went off without a single hitch. The performance on Wednesday evening will be a worthy presentation of Gilbert & Sullivan's prettiest opera. The appearance of the plan is assurance that the house will be packed by as fashionable an audience as has gathered there in many moons. The solo parts in the opera are in capable hands, and the orchestral selections and chorus work are simply "out of sight." The costumes are described as dreams in Japanese dressmaking, so the stage will look like a bit of old Japan on a national holiday. The gentlemen acting as managers have been tireless in their efforts to have everything in first-class order for the presentation of the opera to-morrow evening.

—A meeting of the council of the board of trade was held this morning at 11. Present, President Flumerfelt, A. B. Gray, C. E. Renouf, T. Hutcher, and J. H. Wood. After the reading of the minutes Mr. Gray said he wished to correct the statement made in the press that this board had not considered a proposition made by a gentleman in the city concerning a linseed factory worthy of consideration. The board had no wish to convey any such impression. A discussion on the advisability of admitting reporters to the meetings of the council followed. A communication from the department of marine at Ottawa in reply to a letter of the board re loss of steamer Estelle was read. Messrs. Flumerfelt and Renouf were appointed to draft a reply to this communication. A letter from some miserable person in Tasmania re postal union, Pacific cable and steamships, was received, the secretary to notify the unknown writer that the board had already taken action. E. E. Blackwood tendered his resignation. Tabled for consideration. F. H. Worlock tendered his resignation as a member of the council. Accepted. Joshua Davies appointed to the vacancy.

—Hinde's Curling Pins at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Prairie State Incubator for sale at McLennan & McFeely's.

—The school board will meet at the police court room to-morrow night.

—The steamer City of Topeka calls here on the 13th inst. on her way to Alaska.

—Do you want table linen of any kind? If so we can supply you with some, for we are complete Home Furnishers. Weiler Bros.

—We can supply you with the very latest styles in sideboards, tables, desks, etc., etc., having received a whole carload. Weiler Bros.

—Chief Davis, of Tacoma, has apologized for not answering Chief Walker's letter and telegram about Frank Adams, formerly on the V. & S. railway, who decamped.

—At Emmanuel Baptist church to-morrow there will be an apron sale, tea and concert. All should attend. It commences at 2 in the afternoon and lasts all evening.

—Everybody is invited for a farewell tea in the Salvation Army Barracks on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Ensign Hilts and Captain Patton are under marching orders.

—There will be a special meeting of the city council to-night to pass the electric light by-law in time for the present session of the house. There will also be other business disposed of.

—The young ladies of the Reformed Episcopal church will give a daffodil conversazione on April 17th in the school room on Humboldt street. There will be a good programme and refreshments will be served.

—Be sure and attend the Salvation Army Barrack, Friday, April 13th. Commander Booth will be there to instal the new district officers, Adjt. and Mrs. Archibald. He will also be accompanied by Brigadier Holland.

—It is officially announced that Bishop Perrin has altered the arrangement of services at St. Mark's church on April 25. He hopes to administer communion after matins at 11 o'clock and will not preach in the evening.

—Margaret Olivia Lingley died to-day at the residence of Mr. Thomas Elliott, Mason street. The deceased was a native of St. John, N. B., aged 28 years. The funeral takes place from Mr. Elliott's residence on Thursday at 2.30 p.m.

—W. M. and E. A. Halliday, formerly of this city, and three others from Comox are taking up farms on Kingcome inlet, west of Alert bay. They go up on the Coquitlam. In the locality there is 16,000 acres of good land, of which 1,000 is open prairie.

—The debate between Far West and Sunset Lodges, Knights of Pythias, will take place this evening. The subject for discussion will be "Would the formation of a female branch of the Knights of Pythias, recognized by the Supreme Lodge, be beneficial to the order?"

—James O'Neill, the eminent American tragedian, who comes to the Victoria theatre next week, will be able to spare only one night in the city on account of other engagements. That night will be Thursday, April 19th, and Monte Cristo the play. Mr. O'Neill has played Monte Cristo 3,000 times, and the American theatre goers will have nobody but O'Neill play this stirring part to them. It is his first appearance in British Columbia, and lovers of the romantic drama will have a chance to see a first-class actor in one of Dumas' finest works.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Cheapest boots and shoes in Canada.

The Hanna Case.

An interested crowd of onlookers took possession of the police court this morning to hear the particulars of this case. Mrs. Hickey, who had lost a considerable quantity of clothing and kitchen articles, was the complainant in the first case called, that of receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen. Mrs. Hickey positively identified the articles as belonging to her and Constable Palmer gave evidence as to finding them in Hanna's house. P. S. Lampman, who is acting for the accused, put the constable through a very rigorous and searching cross-examination, which was rather enjoyed by the spectators. The case was adjourned. The other cases will probably occupy the attention of the magistrate for the remainder of the week.

Book of the Fair.

The Book of the Fair improves with each successive part. Part Eight has been received and both in the superiority of its illustrations and its letter press, it is a long way ahead of anything of the kind that has yet come under notice. It is really a work of art in its appearance, while the contents combine to form an accurate history of the great fair. J. M. McGregor, of Vancouver, is the agent for British Columbia; the Bancroft company, Chicago, are the publishers.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

For One Month Only
CABINET PHOTOS
$3 per Doz., Cash.
SKENE LOWE, 63 Gov't St

THE JAPAN HERE.

Three of the Crew of the Agnus McDonald Lost at Sea.

The steamship Empress of Japan, Capt. Geo. A. Lee, arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon after a pleasant trip of 11 days across the Pacific. On 5th April, in latitude 49.23 n., longitude 166.53, w., she passed the American whaling bark "John Winstrop" steering to the westward, and on 10th of April, off Carmanah light house she passed the American three-masted schooner "Katie Flickinger" bound in. The latter was not in distress as reported.

She brought news of the drowning three weeks ago of a boat's crew of the Agnes MacDonald. The hunter was Charles Williams, of Sooke, and one of the boatmen was Sam Lewis, a halfbreed, well known as a sort of semi-professional pugilist. The name of the third man is not known. The three men failed to return to the schooner in the evening and during the night a gale came up through which no small boat could have lived. The schooner Worlock was sold for 2600 yen. On March 30th the Aurora collided with a steamer outside of Yokohama and had her bowsprit carried away. She returned as the Empress left. Robert Irving from the May Belle and R. Marwick of the Vera returned home on the Empress. They report terrible rough weather and plenty of seals. It is expected that the season would be a good one. All of the schooners except the Fawn were out. The latter's Indians were simply having a "circus" in Yokohama where they could buy all the whiskey they wanted. The E. B. Marvin had 250 sealskins and was leading in the catch to date.

The passengers were Mr. de Bunsen, Miss Corbin, Captain Dayton, Mr. Dewar, Douglas Dick, Miss Fuller, Mr. Gavulsky, Mr. Gilligan, Miss Haygood, Mr. and Mrs. Nooton, Miss Kyle, Mr. Poschenkoff, Miss Patterson, W. Johnstone, N. Holmes, Miss Shakespeare, A. M. Bruce, Col. Peck, Mr. Stanton, Right Rev. Bishop Scott, Mrs. Scott, Captain and Mrs. Simonson, Mr. Sirasu, Mr. Wayleu, Rev. Mr. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson and maid, Mrs. Wodwoth and nurse, Miss Woodworth, Sir William L. Young, Bart., J. Tocke, L. J. Thomson, C. W. Collier.

Among the distinguished passengers were Right Rev. Bishop Scott, Anglican bishop of North China, who with Mrs. Scott is on his way home to England. W. Johnstone, one of the proprietors of the London Standard, was another passenger. Sir William L. Young and Douglas Dick were also aboard.

The ship brought 881 Chinese passengers. Only 48 landed here, 250 go to Portland, the Islander making a special trip from Vancouver, and 300 to Havana. The latter go across the continent on a special train. There were 15 Japanese landed here. They, with the Chinese, pass into the hands of the city health officers.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Opposite the iron church, Douglas street.
Millinery.

Register This Week.

Citizens would do well to bear in mind the fact that only a week remains in which to get their names on the provincial voters' list. All names have to be posted for two months before the lists are revised, and as the court of revision may be held not later than June 15th, only a week remains in which persons can register. Those already on the list should take care to see that their addresses are properly given, as many names are being struck off the list on that account. All information can be obtained on application to Mr. J. B. McKillican at the court house, Bastion Square.

Incoming Passengers.

San Francisco, April 10.—The passengers by the steamer Umatilla, which left for Victoria this morning, are: W. S. Twogo and wife, C. R. Snell, Y. T. Lewis, A. E. Macnaughton, Jas. Hyde, F. A. Lawson, H. Ryall, F. B. Stuart, George Matheson, J. Matheson and wife, J. F. Cutchell, Mrs. and Miss Horton, L. W. Suter, Mrs. Wilson and daughter, H. L. Edmonds, W. H. Field, A. M. L. Chambers, F. L. Christie, J. F. Sprinkling, A. E. Wade, F. E. Cullin, E. Phelps, K. Campbell, R. Ralph, W. H. Quan, D. O. Smith, E. Moreucy, W. E. Jackson, S. Norman, R. Finlayson, A. Taylor, P. Myers, C. A. Coldwell.

The Popular Remedy.

Every cough and cold can be speedily and effectually cured if promptly treated by the use of Atwood's Cough Cure, which is steadily gaining the appreciation of the public.

By the timely and regular use of this valuable specific, the assailed functions of the throat and lungs are quickly restored to healthy vitality and the seeds of what might prove permanent and fatal, annihilated.

Testimonials to its healing powers are being received daily and will be gladly shown to anyone by the proprietors.

The cough remedy is sold by all druggists.

R. J. W. Atwood & Co., 68 Douglas street, Victoria, sole manufacturers.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Ladies' blouse waists, new styles.

General Dispatches.

Florence, April 10.—The Italian king and queen visited Queen Victoria at her villa.

Berlin, April 10.—By an explosion near Doemetz yesterday a factory was blown to pieces, three men killed and five horribly mangled.

London, April 10.—Marquis of Aylesbury is dead. Aylesbury became notorious for his marriage with a music hall singer named Dollie Tester. He was a fine representative of the English nobility.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

NANAIMO NOTES.

Topics of the Day in the Black Diamond City.

There are four men in the hospital at present who have had their legs amputated. All of them are young men.

The coal company has commenced work pumping the water out of No. 1 shaft on Departure Bay.

Bishop Perrin preached a very earnest and appropriate sermon at St. Alban's on Sunday evening. The subject of his discourse was "Steadfastness," as exhorted by St. Paul.

C. Dempster is progressing as favorably as can be expected. George Johnson, the man who rode over him, is in custody pending the doctors' report on Mr. Dempster's condition.

It is understood that the postponed gassy fray, the government supporters will be held at Englishman's River next Saturday evening, when Hon. Theodore Davie will be present.

At a meeting of the Nanaimo Rangers Football club of this city held on Saturday evening the following was the team selected by the committee to play the final cup tie on Saturday, April 14, on the Swamp with the Victoria Wanderers: Nanaimo—Wm. Wilson, Adam Thompson, Frank English (captain), Matthew Duffey, Alex Forester, Robert Thompson, N. York, George Fisher, Wm. Gray, C. Bamford, John Reilly.

Miss Bowes made some stinging remarks on social purity in her address at the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday.

There was a considerable amount of lively talking at the meeting at Wellington on Saturday evening. The Independents had decidedly the best of the gassw fray, the government supporters not being in it during the cheering. It is said the meeting accomplished much good.

Englishman's River, B. C., April 8.—D. McMillan, the road master, has started building his new frame house. He expects to get it finished before the road work commences.

Otto Renz is going to build during the summer.

J. A. McCarter's large and commodious stable for the accommodation of Alberni travellers and the mail stage, is completed. It is the finest of the kind in the settlement.

It was W. Ponsonby who bought the Evans and Gough ranch at French creek, not Rev. Cooper, as reported. We have not heard the price. Ponsonby is a young Englishman who has just come to British Columbia. He has been in the east some time, and is a practical man. A few more such settlers would be a decided improvement to the neighborhood.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Girls' trimmed hats, 50c. to 75c. each.

Stanley a Cannibal.

Chicago, April 9.—In a lecture to-night Theodore Westmark, a young Scandinavian, who made two explorations of the Congo country in Central Africa under the aspices of King Leopold II. of Belgium, accused Henry M. Stanley of having lunched on human flesh to satisfy a morbid curiosity. He said that at Stanley Pool, in 1844, Stanley, curious to know how human flesh would taste, sent his servant Doula to procure a chunk of the native material, but it proved tainted, and Doula received a sound drubbing. A second trip after flesh proved more successful. It was fried in butter and served with pickles, but despite these accompaniments Stanley pronounced the flesh tasteless.

Fanned by a Cyclone.

Emporia, Kan., April 10.—A cyclone swept the coffee county last evening, doing great damage and killing considerable stock. Houses, barns and orchards were damaged, and several people injured.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Cheapest boys' clothing in the city.

JUDICIOUS

Advertising is the fountain of success. So say our great advertisers; people who make it a life study. They surely know

BUYERS

Who are continually on the lookout for places where their dollars will go the furthest in these hard times, claim our clothing to give the best wear and

PURCHASE

Their Clothing of us. These are facts that can be verified at any time, so fall in line and come to us, honest goods, lowest prices, first-class styles.

OUR CLOTHING

Is personally selected by us, not only as to style, but as to material and make. Try us one time.

NUFF CED.

Cash and one price.
55 Johnson street.

CAMERON.

S. A. STODDART

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

Nickle Alarm Clocks $1.19.

Bankrupt Stock
... Sale ...

The whole Bankrupt Stock now in the Stanley House will be offered for Sale for 60 days, commencing

Tuesday, April 3rd,

$37,000 Worth of Dry Goods to be sold REGARDLESS of former prices.

This is the Largest Stock ever offered in this way in British Columbia.

Remember the time and place: Tuesday morning at the Stanley House, Douglas St.

Watch this space for further ads.

The British Columbia Sugar Refining Company,
(LIMITED)
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Manufacturers of Refined Sugars and Syrups of the Highest Quality. Guaranteed Absolutely Pure and Superior to any others in the Province.

PRICE LIST

SUGAR—	Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.	5⅝c.	per lb.
	Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags,	5⅝c.	"
	Granulated, " "	4⅞c.	"
	Yellow, according to quality, "	3¾ to 4⅛c.	"
	100 lb. Kegs ⅛c. more, Half Bbls. ⅛c. more, Boxes ⅛c. more.		
SYRUPS—	30 Gal. Barrels,	2½c.	per lb.
	10 " Kegs,	2¾c.	"
	5 " "	$2.00	each.
	1 " Tins,	$4.25	per case of 10
	½ " "	5.75	" 20

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice. Special terms for lots of 100 Barrels and upwards.

NO CHINESE LABOR EMPLOYED.

WEILER BROS. Have Received

A Whole Carload Of Handsome OAK FURNITURE

Comprising Sideboards, Desks, Ex. Tables, Centre Tables, Chiffoniers, Hall Racks, Etc. Excellent Value, Best Finish, and these Goods are sure to please you.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Japanese Matting, Japanese Rugs and Skin Rugs. Stonewear, Refrigerators, Butter Crocks, Etc.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER
WILL QUICKLY CURE
DIPHTHERIA, QUINSY, COLDS AND COUGHS.

COUPON.

America Photographed.

PART 4.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 4 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage.

Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time.

Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may remit for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

THE SEALING LAWS.

Conferences and Proclamations Galore in England and America.

London, April 10.—It is understood that at a long conference between Lord Kimberley and M. Rayard, the American minister, the discussion was over the clause of the British Behring Sea bill, which provides that all vessels seized which sailed from their home ports before th passing of the bill, their commanders being unaware of the fact, shall be acquitted of having violated the regulations for taking seals provided in the bill.

The Behring Sea bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons this evening. It passed with amendments. Sir Charles Russell having accepted Sir Richard Webster's suggestion that the clause to which the U. S. Government is said to object be altered in the House of Lords.

In accepting Sir Richard Webster's suggestion, Sir Charles Russell spoke at some length. "The American and English bills," he said, "were substantially the same. There were a few points of difference but these were trivial. Clause 7 had been entirely misunderstood by the English and American newspapers. They seemed to think that the English bill would give immunity to vessels sailing for Behring Sea before the bill should go into effect. Nothing of the kind was contemplated. The only effect possible was that, if a ship sailed without notice of the passing of the bill, and offended against its provisions, its master would not be punished.

The commanders of cruisers patrolling Behring Sea would not be judges of the fact whether or not the ships had been notified before sailing. This was a matter for a court to deal with. He hoped that this explanation would be satisfactory. The clause had been inserted in the bill in response to Canada's demand. The home government thought the demand reasonable and consented to the change in the bill. It was for the Imperial parliament to discharge the Imperial obligations imposed by the award. The government desired to give full effect to the award and secure adequate sanction for the enforcement of its provisions. (Hear, hear.) Great Britain was not bound to follow verbatim et literatim the legislation of the United States on the subject, nor were the United States bound to pursue exactly the same course with Great Britain. He himself had never seen the American bill in its completed form although he had seen the original draft. There had been much discussion between the representatives of the two countris and an approximation as to principles had been reached. Senator Morgan's reported contention that clause 7 had been inserted in bad faith, as it did not appear in the draft submitted in Washington was the result of a mistaken apprehension. The clause was in the draft submitted. He himself hoped that the House would see that the clause in question would not bear the erroneous interpretation given it in America."

Sir Geo. Baden-Powell said that he regarded the Attorney-General's explanation as satisfactory, but remarked that the schedule provisions were published in the autumn, and it was superevogatory to introduce a clause dealing with the vessels sailing since then, inasmuch as none sailed until January. He hoped it would be made clear that the schedule provisions of the award were meant.

Admiral Field suggested that communication between the British and American governments should be made to assure identical rules for naval officers in Behring Sea.

Sir Charles Russell promised that this should be done.

Sir Geo. Baden-Powell expressed regret that the Government had not before given sufficient information to remove the doubts and objections of the United States and the rumored dissatisfaction of Canada. Nevertheless, he believed that Canada, equally with Great Britain, would loyally carry out the award.

Washington, April 9.—The President's Behring Sea proclamation will not be issued until to-morrow afternoon. It simply warns all persons of the decision of the Paris tribunal and the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 6.

A Tale of the Sea.

One of the oldest sea captains who visit this port is a German who years ago left fatherland to take service in one of the English vessels plying between London and the East Indies. In conversation a few days ago with a New York Tribune reporter he gave an account of his "most exciting experience."

"A great shark," said he, "had followed us our vessel was not very large—for five days, on one of my early voyages. It was impossible to satisfy his ravenous hunger, and he swallowed almost everything that we threw overboard. We tried in vain to capture the animal, and almost decided to give up the attempt. Then, unhappily, my cabin boy died, and we, of course, made preparations to bury him as sailors wish to be buried—in the depths of the sea. We watched closely for the shark on the morning of the funeral, naturally not wishing him to make a meal of the ship's little favorite. We had not seen him for an hour or more, and believed the time favorable for the burial. But we had been deceived. The body, loaded with cannon balls to carry it to the bottom of the sea, had just touched the water when the great shark opened its jaws and swallowed it. The sailors who had lowered the body were almost drawn overboard by the powerful pull of the shark.

"This angered the seamen beyond endurance and they swore they would kill the creature. They prepared a bomb, which was made to explode under the water in a time, enclosed it in a cowhide and threw it to the shark when he again appeared near the ship. The cowhide quickly disappeared. As a rule the shark, after getting something in its mouth, swam away from the vessel a considerable distance in order to eat the morsel. We, of course, expected it to do the same thing this time, as the ship might be endangered by the coming explosion. But, to the terror of us all, the shark remained in close proximity to the vessel. One of the sailors suggested that the bite was not large enough to inconvenience the monster, and proposed that we make a larger package for his stomach. It was done as quickly as possible.

"One of the seamen got a sack, which was filled with old rags and other useless things, and threw it into the water. The jaws opened, but he could not get the stuff down his throat easily, so he swam away, to the great delight of all on board. But the time had come for the explosion, and we waited with quick-beating hearts for it, praying that he would keep away from the ship. We could just see the fish start below the surface, when a dull sound was heard, the waters parted and flew in the air. The shark was divided into pieces and our danger was passed. I shall never forget our terror while the animal remained near us with that bomb in his body."

Old-Time Merry-Makers.

It was the piquant ejaculation of Rosalind, in "As You Like It": I had rather have a fool to make me merry than experience to make me sad." The place of the clown or jester in the English dramatists is one of peculiar interest. He was "the corruptor of words," as Olivia's clown expressed the notion in Twelfth Night. When asked by Viola: "Art thou not the lady Olivia's fool?" the jester replied, "No, indeed, sir; the lady Olivia has no folly. She will keep no fool, sir, till she be married. I am indeed not her fool, but her corruptor of words." The jester was the humorist of his time. When Celia told Touchstone that he would be whipped for taxation one of these days, meaning that he would be punished for satire, that idiot of the court replied, "The more pity that fools may not speak wisely what wise men speak foolishly." When Maria, "the little villain," as Sir Toby Belch called her, induces the jester belonging to her mistress to don the courtier's gown, the fool's tongue again had ample play: "I'll put it on and I will dissemble myself in't; and I would I were the first that ever dissembled in such a gown." Rabelais never uttered a keener satire. It required aptitude and observation to play the fool.

"And to do that well craves a kind of wit:
He must observe their mood on whom he jests,
The quantity of persons and the time."

"You are a dry fool; besides, you grow dishonest," remarked Olivia to her jester. "Two faults Madonna, that drink and good counsel will amend," was the witty fool's response. Malvolio marveled that her ladyship could take delight in such a barren rascal. "There is no slander in an allowed fool, though he do nothing but rail," was the lady's retort. Malvolio's distempered observations were stimulated, no doubt, by the fact that he had been made a victim of the jester's wit. He remarked with considerable self-complacency, "Infinity that deceives the wise doth ever make the better fool." This elicited a barbed arrow from the jester. "God send you, sir, a speedy infirmity for the better increasing your folly." "The more fool I," said Touchstone, when informed that he was in the forest of Arden. "When I was at home," he added, "I was in a better place. But travelers must be content." Rosalind, who "found it in her heart to disgrace her man's apparel and cry like a woman," on account of her fatigue, exclaimed, "O, Jupiter, how weary are my spirits!" "I care not for my spirits, if my legs were not weary," sympathised Touchstone. "I pray you, bear with me. I can go no further," persisted the fascinating Celia; in her shepherdess attire. "For my part, I had rather bear with you than bear you," said the clown in response. The pathway was not half so hard on account of this playfulness. Touchstone came to the conclusion: "I shall n'er be 'ware of mine own wit till I break my shins against it." "Fools are not mad folk," said Dogberry.

In Scott's "Ivanhoe" the jester plays one of the most entertaining parts. He is a playfellow of the Saxon Gurth by the force of circumstances, but there is no doubt concerning his intelligence and satire. "Thou canst play the rational, if thou wilt," said Gurtah to him one day. Wamba, as his fool of the Saxon prince was called, was familiar with the ways and instincts of the Saxons, and was the favorite of Cedric. He is conversant with the prejudices of the times against the Jews. "He shall sit with thee, Wamba," said Cedric, referring to Isaac of York. "The fool and the knave will be well met." "The fool," answered Wamba, raising the relics of a gaunson of bacon, "will take care to erect a bulwark against the knave." This Saxon dependent is not less acquainted with the history of the Crusades, and thrusts a Damascus blade through the pride and effrontery of the Chief Templar, Brian de Bois Guilbert. "Of all those who are fools enough to serve Cedric," said Gurth to Wamba, "thou alone has dexterity enough to make thy folly acceptable to him." This jester of the Twelfth Century was frequently wont to act as peacemaker in the retinue of the Saxon master. The fool's wit was not known to forsake him in the most trying situations. When Cedric was captured by what Wamba designates in his story as "only a trick of the times," he explained that Cedric was too ready to fight, Athelstane was not ready enough, and no other person was ready at all. He was brimful of this sort of humor. "Hasty hands catch frog for fish," said he to Athelstane, when that sluggish Saxon attempted to encounter the Templar single handed. "Silk bonnet never kept out steel blade," he added. "I forgive you, Sir Knight," said Rowena, "as a Christian." "That means," said Wamba, "that she does not forgive him at all." It was the province of the clown and jester in middle ages to satirize the foibles and follies of the time as much as it is now the province of humorists and wits to satirize existing errors, and weaknesses of men. In the old times the jester was a dependent. Now he is the dependent of none.

Cuban Affairs.

New York, April 9.—Gen. Maximo Gomez, military leader of the Cuban revolutionists, arrived in this city yesterday from San Domingo on the steamer State of Texas. The New York continent of revolutionists attach but slight importance to the report that 200 Rifles and 20,000 rounds of ammunition, shipped from this port by sympathizers here, were seized at Port au Prince. They take the ground that the seizure is a small one, and representa less than 10 per cent. of the shipments that have surreptitiously reached Cuba within a few weeks.

Benjamin Guerra, one of the principles in the revolutionary movement, said to-day that it is simply a matter of time before the trouble would begin. He would not commit himself on the subject of the amount of arms that had already been successfully placed in the hands of Cuban insurgents, but intimated that if the uprising occurred to-morrow there was sufficient to cause the Spanish Government much surprise. The action of the Spanish Government in arresting the old patriot, Guldarro Mondaro, he said, had increased the bitter feeling against Spain. Senor Guerra said that the Spanish Government had increased their garrison forces at Nassau and other points in anticipation of an uprising.

Italians Desire Peace.

Paris, April 9.—Le Figaro to-morrow will contain an interview, which the editor says, was held with King Humbert of Italy by a person connected with the Figaro staff. While unwilling to show the proofs of the interview, the editor gave the substance to the United States correspondent. The King had declared that he said Italy's plans were all for peace. The Italian people felt opposed to war by which they had nothing to gain and much to lose. They were especially anxious to restore the former amicable commercial relations between France and Italy. Rumors as to the nature of the Figaro's interview were current late this evening. Many persons affect to believe that King Humbert intended merely to try to ascertain whether or not an Italian loan could be negotiated in Paris. The ministers evidently saw an advanced proof of interview, and look at it very seriously for Le Temps this afternoon approached the subject in a semi-official statement, disguised as a dispatch from Le Temps correspondent in Rome. The statement said that the present was a peculiar time for Italy to propose the renewal of a commercial treaty with France, in view of Premier Crispi's recent declaration concerning Baron Sonno's financial projects, and the demonstration and interview in Venice yesterday, a more unfortunate occasion could hardly have been chosen. It was very singular that Italy should imagine that France would be willing to respond to advances in commercial matters while the political relations of the two countries remain unchanged.

Le Soir printed this evening a lucid leader on the meeting of King Humbert and Emperor William of Venice. "The day is coming," said the writer, "when Italy, ruined and starving, will again need France's aid. We hope that then France will remember Italy's ingratitude. Humbert is King only through the blood of French soldiers, yet he now bleeds Italy to satisfy France's conqueror, whose friend he wears. France may some day pardon the nation; but only when Italy shall become a republic. The most it will do for Humbert is to grant him an asylum after he shall be dethroned."

Sicilian Poverty.

A correspondent on one of the London newspapers, writing of the condition of affairs in Sicily, remarks:—"Not in the Vatican, not in St. Petersburg, need we look for the origin of the ferment in Sicily—and in Sardinia too, for the matter of that; and to attribute the recent bloody deeds at Caltanisetta, Vaignarnera, etc., to Anarchism or foreign intrigues is to look for fourteen o'clock at noontime, as the French say. Here a man brings a loaf of bread, value 6d., to the dazio (octroi) and finds that he has 3d. duty to pay on it; he has no more money; and in sheer despair he stabs the gabellotto who exacts the odious duty. There a half famished family is fed by a sindaco, and two of its members die of the effect of the bread eaten. In another place again, there is a dearth of acorns, and there is no bread at all! For this is how the bread of the Sicilian peasant is manufactured: Wood-splinters, fungi, bark, clay, and triturated acorns are boiled until the water evaporates entirely, leaving a mealy and pulpy substance, which swells and, being left to dry, falls into black colored lumps and splinters. This is the bread that the 'well-to-do' Sicilian peasant is fed on, and it is the cause of all present evils. The Sicilian contadino is patient, long-suffering, and his wants are few. As long as he can get, or steal, an onion, an orange, a piece of bread, he is quite contented."—New York Post.

The Spring Medicine.

"All run down" from the weakening effects of warm weather, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not put off taking it. Numerous little ailments, if neglected, will soon break up the system. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now, to expel disease and give you strength and appetite.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

JAPAN'S "SEVEN HELLS."

Curious Hot Springs That Are Credited With Miraculous Healing Powers.

Being out on the coast of Corea and Japan, looking for things curious, I secured from the natives intelligence of a remarkable place in the remote interior of an island belonging to Japan, called Kleushu. The place is commonly called "Seven Hells," and, on account of its inaccessibility and remoteness, has seldom been visited by Americans, or so much referred to in print. I determined to visit this Japanese inferno, and having everything arranged, I set out with provisions for a two weeks' travel. The first few days were spent in a small Japanese steamer crossing three or four inland seas, and winding around at least a thousand different islands to get in reach of the mainland that would lead me to the end of my journey. It may appear to be an exaggeration to speak of so many islands and seas, but when it is remembered that Japan alone has 4,000 islands and at least 100 different seas, it will not appear strange that I passed 1,000 islands in search of the one on which is the phenomenon.

When I had got as far as I could go by water, there was nothing left for me but to try the crude mode of travel of the islanders for 100 miles or more. I hired a jinrikisha and two coolies to pull me, and at once proceeded. A whole day and night were spent in this funny vehicle, until I came at last to mountains so steep that it was impossible for me to ride further. Then another change in my mode of travel was made. I hired a coolie and pack horse to carry my baggage, while "I took my foot in my hand and walked" for twenty miles over that rugged mountain.

Once over the mountains I was almost in sight of the "Seven Hells." An arm of another sea lashed up in a narrow neck. On every side stood gigantic mountains capped with snow, while below lay the beautiful valley. It seemed as if I might be entering Paradise. I walked a little further, and in a moment the earth resounded as if a thousand cannons were exploded beneath me. I had reached the "Seven Hells," and all that had been told me of the place was fully demonstrated.

Just a few yards from where I stood was the "Boiling Sea." A great smoke and steam arose like a cloud from the water, and upon examination I found that the sea of water was boiling and bubbling like a pot over a stove. The water was scalding hot, and would cook an egg in two minutes. This boiling sea is considered sacred by the natives, and the Government had at one time to erect a fence around it to keep the people from plunging in.

From the Boiling Sea a continual stream of hot water runs down through a village of about 300 people, who are the most peculiar human beings outside of China. In the centre of the village is a big round bath of hot water from the sea. In this bath from ten to twenty-five are constantly to be seen bathing. There are no screens or coverings, but men, women and children all bathe together in Adamic simplicity. I saw at one time nine women and ten men in the bath.

About fifty steps away from this place is a "sweat bath," dedated to one of their gods. An open shelter is built in the streets over a cavern in the earth, which they say Buddha built for them. The excavation has a door to it similar to an old-fashioned sweet potato house that Southerners build to keep their potatoes from freezing in the winter. The door is about three feet square, and there is no way for either a person or the steam to escape except through this door. In the front were priests selling tickets for half a cent each, and six persons were admitted to the sweat bath at once. Just over the entrance stands an image of Buddha, with rice cakes, flowers and incense offerings. The people worshipped as they went in, while an old priest stood by telling the people that whosoever bathed in faith should be cured of all maladies. The lame and crippled flocked around and listened with eagerness. The priest said that Buddha sent down his angel, who met an ancient priest and told him that he would write the name of Buddha on a stone and cover it with the earth and cause the mountains to gush out with hot water and flow over the name of Buddha for the healing of all diseased believers. "This," said the priest, "is the place prepared by the great gods, and if you would be healed enter in and bathe." It was amazing to notice the crippled men and women, in companies of six, go into the bath and stay until almost dead from suffocation, and come out dripping with perspiration and covered with straw. It seems that a stream from the Boiling Sea runs over the excavation, and bustle is thrown a lot of straw on which these men and women spread themselves and stay until they fairly roast themselves alive. From this place they go to a hot shower bath, which consists of several large bamboo poles placed in a water fall from the hot sea, which fell about ten feet upon the bodies of the saints just from the sweat bath. From the shower bath they go to the fountain bath, where the course is completed. The entire process often takes several hours and is gone through without clothing or towels of any kind. This keeps the streets alive with men and women walking here and there as naked as they were born into the world.

Another peculiarity of this strange people is the way they cook and eat. Everything they do has some religious superstition connected with it, and their cooking and eating are not an exception. I am safe in saying that no people on earth cook like the people who live at the "Seven Hills" on the Island of Kleushu in the marvelous little nation of Japan. They have arranged to run the water from the Boiling Sea in small streams, about a foot under the surface of the earth, right in front of every man's door. Over these streams are mud ovens, built like a pot, with a lid over some of them. In their ovens the people place whatever they want to cook, and the steam from th hot water does the work. Many of the people, and in fact most of them, merely dig a hole down in the hot steam, place some straw over the water, and put their potatoes, etc., in and cover them up for a while until they are ready to eat. I saw many people cooking in this way.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Stories of Justice Stephen.

The stories told of the severe utterances and gentle and merciful deeds of Sir James Fitzjames Stevens, whose death was reported in our cable dispatchs recently, would fill a volume. Although his manner was rough and his sentences invariably pronounced in a harsh voice, genuine distress always appealed to his kind heart and won his sympathy. His lordship never had the slightest hesitation in rebuking a barrister, no matter how high his standing, who failed even for an instant to respect the dignity of the court, or who took unfair advantages of a witness. And Sir James' rebukes were often more dreaded than the adverse verdict of a jury. On the other hand, he would go far out of his way to assist a struggling young barrister who lacked only experience.

Mr. Montague Williams, in his reminiscence, wrote:

"I happened to be specially retained in a case upon the eastern circuit tried before Mr. Justice Stevens. It was a matter of great importance, and I was for the defense. On the second day of the trial I experienced the greatest agony in my throat, and spoke so hoarsely when addressing the jury that I had to get quite close to them in order to make myself heard. I shall never forget the kindness of the most excellent judge who was presiding, and who, under the crust of stern severity, concealed the gentleness of a woman. While I was speaking I noticed that he had gathered up his papers and was about to shift his position. In the tenderest possible way he said 'Go on, Mr. Williams; I do not want you to come nearer to me, because then you will be further off from the jury. But I am coming down to you, as I don't wish to lose one single word you have to say. I see you are suffering pain.'

"His lordship then came down and sat in the seat at the council table usually occupied by the clerks of arraigns."

While on the bench many of his decisions and utterances were severely criticised.

"I should not believe a man on his oath," he once said, "who told me he did not care for getting on." That remark was criticised in nearly every publication in England, much to his lordship's disguet. The small things of life did not interest him very much, and he frequently amused a roomful of barristers and spectators by asking the meaning of something which an ordinary child might know. There was a suit before him once which involved an actor and a manager.

"What do you mean by an understudy?" his lordship asked, contracting his brow. When it was explained to him he simply nodded his head and said, "Ah, that's what it means, is it?"

A lawyer once said that he feared to use the word "nut-cracker" or any other simple expression of that kind, for fear his lordship would want an explanation of it.

"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

To Strengthen up After Sickness

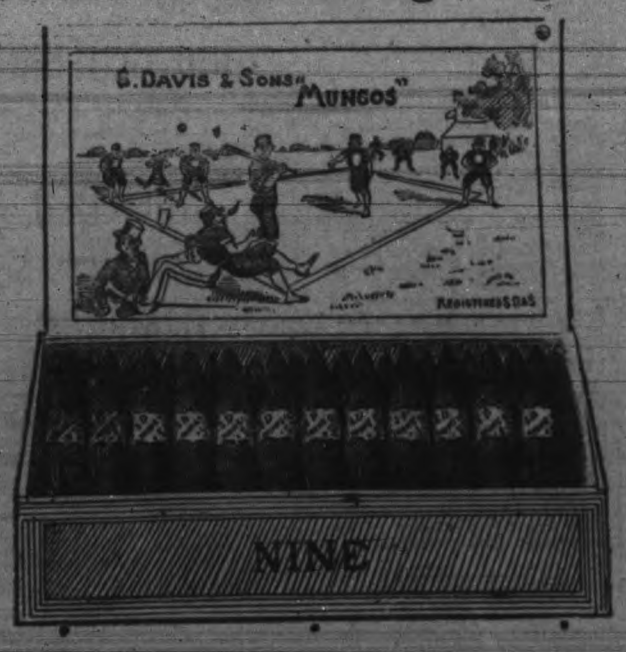
TAKE

Johnston's Fluid Beef

It is stimulating and nourishing and it contains all the elements of Prime Beef in an easily digestible form.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal

Fac Simile Label of the famous Mungo Cigar.



RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Passenger Daily. Ar.	No. 1 Passenger Daily. Lv.	No. 3. Passenger Saturdays. Ar.	No. 3. Passenger Saturdays. Lv.	Miles from Williamson.
VICTORIA	12 30 P M	12 40 P M	6 00 P M	6 05 P M	
SOOKE	1 50	1 55	7 18	7 23	
ESQUIMALT	1 55	2 00	7 25	7 30	
GOLDSTREAM	2 05	2 10	7 35	7 40	
SUMMIT SIDING	2 15	2 20	7 45	7 50	
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	2 25	2 30	7 55	8 00	
COBBLEBROWN	2 35	2 40	8 05	8 10	
KOKSILAH	2 45	2 50	8 15	8 20	
DUNCANS	3 00	3 05	8 30	8 35	
BOMBON	3 20	3 25	8 50	8 55	
CHEMAINUS	3 35	3 40	9 05	9 10	
OYSTER BAY SIDING	3 51	3 56	9 21	9 26	
NANAIMO	4 25	4 30	9 55	10 00	
WELLINGTON	4 35	4 40	10 05	10 10	

NORTH BOUND

STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Daily. Ar.	No. 2 Passenger Daily. Lv.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays. Ar.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays. Lv.	Miles from Victoria.
WELLINGTON	8 45 A M	8 50 A M	2 30 P M	2 35 P M	
NANAIMO	9 00	9 05	2 50	2 55	
OYSTER BAY SIDING	9 34	9 39	3 24	3 29	
CHEMAINUS	9 50	9 55	3 40	3 45	
BOMBON	10 05	10 10	3 55	4 00	
DUNCANS	10 25	10 30	4 15	4 20	
KOKSILAH	10 40	10 45	4 30	4 35	
COBBLEBROWN	10 50	10 55	4 40	4 45	
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	11 00	11 05	4 50	4 55	
SUMMIT SIDING	11 10	11 15	5 00	5 05	
GOLDSTREAM	11 20	11 25	5 10	5 15	
ESQUIMALT	11 30	11 35	5 20	5 25	
SOOKE	11 35	11 40	5 25	5 30	
VICTORIA	12 30 P M	12 40 P M	6 00 P M	6 05 P M	

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notice.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P M

Walla Walla - - April 13

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and first and second class coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kasio, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

G. A. HATTRAY, General Agent.
No. 4 Adelphi Block, Govt. st., next to Postoffice, Victoria, B.C.
F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. St. Paul, Minnesota.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Rates to all points East and Southeast cheaper than via any other route. Luxurious Sleepers and Elegant Upholstered Tourist Cars running through without change to

Boston,
Montreal,
Minneapolis,
St. Paul,
Toronto,

R. M. Steamship Arawa sails for Australia via Honolulu April 16th.

R. M. Steamship Empress of Japan sails for Hong Kong via Yokohama April 23rd.

All Atlantic Steamship Lines represented. For rates and all information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria, B.C.
GEO. McL. BROWN, District Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

TO

St. Paul,
Minneapolis,
Duluth,
Fargo,
Grand Forks
Cookston,
Winnipeg,
Helena and
Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED 12 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "City of Kingston."			TONNAGE 1117
7 00 pm	Lv	MI	... "Tacoma..."	110 Ar 3 30 pm
9 15 pm	Lv	28	...Seattle...	82 Lv 1 45 pm
12 30 am	Lv	73	Pt. Townsend	49 Lv 10 30 am
3 30 am	Ar	110	...Victoria...	MI Lv 7 30 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C.
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass Agent, Washington, Portland, Or.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

HONOLULU, by O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, April 14th, 1894, 2 p. m.

For passage apply to 109 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney with direct change

The Splendid New 5,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Monowai....Thursday, May 3rd, at 2 p. m.

Or immediately on arrival of the Sydney mail.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.
or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. M. E. CONNON, Agent, Broadst Square, Victoria.
CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

QUICK TIME ! ! !

TO SAN FRANCISCO

—AND—

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations etc., call upon or address

THOS. A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1308 Pacific Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Pgt. and Pass. Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria on the Store street

Nice, New, Nobby SPRING SUITS. New Cut. New Patterns B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

BUSY LETTING CONTRACTS.

Council Accept Tenders for the Morgue, Pemberton Gymnasium

AND THE CITY HALL ALTERATIONS

City Auditor Raymur Presents His Quarterly Report—Old Cemetery is to be Cleaned Up—In Future Sewerage Contractors Must Deposit Forfeit.

There was a full board at the council meeting last evening, Mayor Teague presiding:

John Walker, acting chief of police, wrote urging that George Hughes be admitted to the Old Men's Home. Referred to the Old Men's Home committee.

Sergeant Walker also wrote requesting that new shoes, caps and summer uniforms be furnished for the police force. Referred to police commissioners for investigation as to need.

City Engineer Wilmot wrote saying that Clerk Matthews, whose position was declared vacant, was being retained temporarily to fix up the March accounts. He asked further what arrangement it was proposed to make for the clerical work.

Ald. Dwyer said it was possible that the clerk could not be dispensed with. He moved that the matter be laid over.

Mayor Teague suggested that the entire council look into the matter.

Ald. Baker said the office was costing too much money. There was too much help in the office. It might not be Mr. Matthews who should go, but someone should be let out. He seconded the motion to lay the matter over. He regarded it as an imposition on the ratepayers. He had given the city engineer permission to retain Mr. Matthews for a few days to wind up the books, but believed he would be kept on until the council said he was to go. The letter was tabled.

Tenders for the Pemberton gymnasium building at the central school were opened. They were as follows:

Russell Humber	$2,882
Edward Bragg	2,770
McKillican & Anderson	2,995
McGregor & Jeeves	2,797
W. S. Hirsh	2,387
J. G. Brown	2,900
R. Dinsdale	2,725
W. H. Brown	2,859
R. Knott	2,970
J. Dean	2,797
Elford & Smith	2,714
E. Hume	[illegible]

Mayor Teague and Chairman Hayward will award the contract to the lowest responsible tenderer.

The tenders on the public morgue were as follows:

McGregor & Jeeves	$675
W. S. Hirsh	697
C. S. Clear	945
John Dean	775
Geo. Moore	620
A. Fairfull	804
N. C. Mayo	700
Moore & Whittington	630
J. G. Brown	750
Robert Dinsdale	650
Wills & Brown	780
R. Humber	688
Knott Bros.	698
Geo. Glover	720
G. McFarlane	850
Edward Bragg	620

Edward Bragg and George Moore were a tie, and it was a question how to proceed. A proposition to refer the matter to a committee did not seem favorable. Ald. Baker wanted a ballot taken right there. They were both equal, and it was the council's place to settle the matter. Ald. Dwyer seconded the motion, and it was carried. Mr. Bragg won by 6 to 3, the Mayor joining in the voting.

The bids for the alterations in the city hall were:

C. S. Clear	$2,560
W. S. Hirsh	1,950
John Dean	1,962
Andrew Fairfull	2,145
J. G. Brown	2,436
Geo. Glover	1,789
R. Humber	2,243
McGregor & Jeeves	2,050

The tender of Mr. Glover will be accepted providing he complies with all the conditions.

Leave was granted to introduce a by-law to authorize the Victoria Electric Light Company to erect poles and string wires over certain streets of the city. Ald. Munn said it was only to confirm powers given to the company some years ago. During the present session of the legislature it was found that at the time the city did not have the power to give either of the local companies what they did. There had been much capital invested in the enterprise in good faith and its rights should be firmly established. The council decided to have the bill read a first time and went into committee on it. It was passed, reported, adopted and passed.

Ald. Baker believed that before the bill was finally passed that the council should exact the right to put its fire alarm lines and boxes on the poles.

Ald. Munn said there was no objection to the matter; in fact the city's wires were on many of the company's poles.

Without the formality of going into committee again it was decided on motion of Ald. Baker, seconded by Ald. Dwyer, that a saving clause be inserted in the by-law. That will be done to-morrow night.

The finance committee recommended the payment of bills out of the general revenue amounting to $2358.77. It was favorably acted upon. It was decided to transfer $500 voted for park purposes to the miscellaneous expenditure.

The cemetery committee recommended that $100 be voted to clean up the old cemetery. The report was adopted.

At the recommendation of the sewerage committee it was decided to require all persons who open up streets to put in sewers to put up a deposit of $100 as a guarantee that they will keep up danger lights and also restore the street to its former condition. The money will be held for any accident for which the city is made responsible.

City Clerk Dowler reported as follows: I have the honor to inform you that since the last regular meeting of the council the following communications have been received and referred to the respective committees. Finance—E. Crow Baker, desiring the sanction of the council to the expenditure connected with the installation of a telephone in the infectious diseases hospital. Electric light—John Adams and 41 others, requesting that an electric light be placed at the corner of Hillside avenue and Fourth street. Percival R. Brown, offering a site for the new electric light plant, viz: lots 888 and 889, southeast corner of Pembroke and Government streets. John Carroll, soliciting an order for electrical supplies by the Eugene F. Phillips Electric Works, Montreal. Sewerage—Miss E. Logan, requesting that the surface drain at the north side of Chatham street be continued from Quadra street east. Andrew Gray, desiring that the Russell street surface drain be extended to Victoria Arm. John Terry, making application for the position of inspector of the Work Estate surface drain. Streets—George A. Campbell, desiring that a sidewalk be laid on Battery street, eastward to Care street. William Andean, requesting that some improvements be made on upper Pandora street. Water committee—J.E. Firth, complaining of the appointment recently made to the position of engineer to the corporation pump. Frank Devoe, desiring re-appointment to the position of engineer of the corporation pump.

City Auditor Raymur reported as follows: The receipts for the three months ending 30th March, 1894, amounted to $41,445.23, against $39,036.62 for the corresponding period of 1893. This is practically from all sources, two not appearing last year, being Board of Health fund, $454.10, and provincial government refund, under section 109, municipal act, 1892, $325.42. The expenditure amounted to $83,607.85, for city debt, municipal council, salaries, city institutions, buildings and surveys, streets, miscellaneous, education and board of health, leaving a balance of the amount voted of $284,054.21. The statement gave full details of the heads of expenditure in each branch.

Mexican Agriculture.

At the Casa Camadra are two old log houses, and in them live some squalid, yellow-hided humans who are to farm a little stretch of bottom land this year. They require work steers to do their ploughing, and Mr. Bell has brought up half a dozen vicious old "stags," which are both truculent and swift of foot. The Mexicans insist that they are not able to handle them, and Mr. Bell orders his punchers into action. I strolled out to the corrals to see the bulls "gentled." After a lot of riding and yelling they were herded and dragged into the enclosure, where they huddled while seven punchers sat on their ponies at the gate.

I was standing at one corner of the corral, near the men, when out from the midst of the steers walked a big bull, which raised its head and gazed directly at me. The bull had never before in his stupid life observed a man on foot, and I comprehended immediately what he would do next, so I "led out" for the casa at a rate of speed which the boys afterward never grew weary of commending. No spangled torero of the bull ring ever put more heart and soul into his running than did I in my great coat and long hunting spurs. The bull made a "fo'lora hope" for the gate, and the gallant punchers melted away before the charge.

The diversion of the punchers made the retreat of the infantry possible, and from an intrenched position I saw the bulls tear over the hill, with the punchers "rolling their tails" behind. After an hour of swearing and hauling and bellowing, the six cattle were lugged back to the pen and the bars put up. The punchers came around to congratulate me on my rapid recovery from a sprained ankle, when they happened to see the cattle again scouring off for the open country. Then there was a grunting of ponies as the spurs went in, some hoarse oaths, and for the third time they fore away after the "gentle work oxen." The steers had taken the bars in their stride.

Another hour's chase, and this time the animals were thrown down, trussed up like turkeys for the baking, and tied to posts, where they lay to kick and bellow the night through in impotent rage. The punchers coiled their ropes, lit their cigarettes, and rode off in the gathering gloom. The morning following the steers were let up, and, though wet and chilled, they still roared defiance. For agricultural purposes a Mexican "stag" would be as valuable as as rhinoceros or a Bengal tiger, and I await with interest the report of the death rate at the Casa Camadra during spring ploughing.—Frederic Remington in Harper's Magazine.

Curious Use of Tobacco.

All the Lushai smoke inveterately, even children five years of age, and their clothes reek with rank tobacco smoke. The men use short pipes made of bamboo; the women use a more elaborate one, the bowl of clay communicating by a stem with a receptacle for water, through which the smoke passes to a long, slender mouthpiece of ornamental metal. The water in the receptacle, when fouled by tobacco juice, is emptied into small gourds stoppered with a plug of wood. These gourds are carried by the men in cotton bags with other necessary articles for travelling, and a mouthful of the contents is occasionally sipped and the mouth rinsed therewith, when it is spat out.

It is considered polite to offer a sip from this gourd to a friend, as a pinch of snuff was formerly in Europe. A friendly native will do so even to an Englishman, but the writer has never heard of any one except Major Lowin who has had the courage to accept the compliment. That officer, when deputy commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, rendered himself thoroughly familiar with the habits of the border tribes, and is probably the best authority on all matters regarding those dwelling near the Chittagong frontier. He writer purchased and brought to England one of the small gourds which are here spoken of, the contents of which with disastrous effects, were spilled over the papers contained in his dispatch box.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

That's Why.

"I'd like to be an Eskimo boy," said Archie.

"Why so?" asked his father.

"Because in vacation when a fellow has lots of time to go skating and coasting there isn't any ice or snow nearer than the Arctic regions."

One might as well try to stem the rapids of Niagara, as to expect perfect health while a scrofulous taint exists in the blood. Through its alterative and purifying properties, Ayer's Sarsaparilla removes every vestige of scrofulous poison from the blood.

ANOTHER HOME VICTORY.

The Weak Made Strong. The Despondent Made Joyous.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE EFFECTED BY PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

Mrs. A. Acheson Suffered Intensely from Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Nervousness and Sleeplessness—Her Medical Adviser Failed to Cure—Ordinary Medicines Did Not Even Give a Measure of Relief—She Used Paine's Celery Compound, and Says: "I am a New Woman."

MRS. ALBERT ACHESON.

Mrs. Acheson, who resides at No. 15 Canning street, Montreal, is the wife of Acting Sergeant Albert Acheson, of No. 8 police station, Seigneurs street. The worthy sergeant has been connected for many years with the police force of Montreal, and is one of the most efficient officers that the metropolitan city can boast of.

Many people consider Mrs. Acheson's cure to be one of the most remarkable on record. There is certainly something wonderful and and encouraging about it that should command the close attention of every man and woman who seeks for health and new life.

Two years of intense physical suffering from a complication of terrible troubles, the failure of the medical attendant to cure, and money wasted on medicines, are sufficient to discourage the majority of strong hearts.

In the midst of disappointments and severe trials Mrs. Acheson fortunately heard of Paine's Celery Compound, that wonderful discovery that has saved so many lives. The life-giving medicine was used with magnificent results; a perfect cure was effected, and Mrs. Acheson emphatically says, "I am a new woman."

As an encouragement to sufferers throughout the land Mrs. Acheson writes as follows:—

"With extreme pleasure I offer my testimony in favor of your wonderful medicine, Paine's Celery Compound, and trust that my experience may be of benefit to others.

"Two years ago I suffered intensely from neuralgia in the head, face and shoulders. I was in a terrible condition, and often so tortured that I could not rest or sleep. I became very weak and feeble, had giddy and faint spells, and often could not attempt to go out on the streets. My appetite became poor and digestion very weak. At night, while in bed, I often had oppressive and smothering feelings; my whole nervous system was run down and very weak.

"I had been under the care of a medical man and used various medicines, but no relief came to me from these sources. I fortunately heard of your Paine's Celery Compound; I decided to give it a trial, and I bless the day I commenced with it. I used it for several months and now feel as well as I ever did. All my pains have been banished, I sleep and eat well, and find myself a new woman. I heartily recommend Paine's Celery Copound to all who are in need of an honest and true curing medicine."

Five Young Men.

1. The statesmanlike young man's statesmanship is generally confined to having written an article in a monthly review, or in saying he knows the real reason why some uninteresting person did some uninteresting thing, or to lacking all sense of humor. I suppose he was always avoided, except by the quite desperate. I never listen to him, and am only conscious, after half an hour of his society, that a heavy dead weight has been removed. But they tell me that he is rising.

2. I have noticed that when a woman tries to be a man she very rarely is anything like a gentleman. But the ladylike young man is frequently a very well-bred young lady. His little graces and attitudes are often pleasing in a way. He sympathizes very keenly with the minor troubles of life, and waves the serious ones aside with a paradox. He is effeminate and effete, but amusing for a while, until you dread the recurrence of his little exclamations. He seems to be unpopular with other men, and as one can hardly put that down as jealousy, his society is not an honor to a woman. He is not one's idea of what a young man should be, but is not uncompanionable. But when he takes himself seriously he is simply dreadful.

3. If the wicked young man is really wicked I beg his pardon. But I doubt it, he is so very anxious to tell you so. To my ear his cynical laugh is overdone, his philosophy of cet-tirlat too confident to be sincere. Men who are really wicked—in the conventional sense, as they would say—seldom flaunt their vices. This may be really wicked, as the proverb that the bully is a coward is not invariably true. In any case, he makes a mistake if he thinks a woman is really impressed by his vague suggestions of vice. A well-established reputation for wickedness is an attraction to many of us; on a sot-distant rake all but the very young of us look with suspicion. But, if he is really the monster he assumes to be, I apologize.

4. The ordinary young man is negatively preferable, of course. Suppose him to be neither a prig and a bore like (1), nor displeased of his fellows like (2), nor immodest like (3). Suppose him to be ordinarily well-bred. My general complaint is two-fold. Firstly, he is too fond of personal "chaff," which is a good substitute for conversation, but is a nuisance when conversation would else have been possible. Besides, it implies a previous education in probably tedious details, and—without that he is unintelligible. Secondly, he is too calculating. I do not wish to go to the dogs, but to be always thinking of their advantage certainly clogs some of their finer feelings—their sense of pathos, say, or their sympathy generally. There was more abandonment in young men when I was a girl, and though it sent some of them under, the others were, I venture to think, the more amiable. Nowadays, if the ordinary young man is poor, he is always thinking (and frequently talking) about "getting on;" if he is rich he is always keen about having his money's worth; he wants to buy life at a store price.

5. But the young man who guesses the authorship of this article is a dear thing. He knows when to be frivolous and when serious, when to be skeptical and when sympathetic. He hits the amiable mean between the aggressive or stupid manliness and too pronounced femininity. He is a combination of the best sort of Guardsman and Shelley. I simply adore him.—Pall Mall Budget.

The Siberian Tiger in Hagenbeck's Menagerie.

The tiger has usually been considered an inhabitant of the tropics—although it has long been known that he is hunted in China—and it was not uncommonly known, until Russia gave more attention to the cultivation of Siberia, that he is found even beyond the 50th degree of latitude. To live in this climate, the tiger of Siberia must necessarily be a different animal, if not of a different species, from that of India. His hair is much longer, so that the hair on the neck looks like a mane, and his tail is double the ordinary size. The very thick hair on other parts of his body gives him the appearance of a giantic rat-tiger and is doubtless sufficient protection against the most severe cold. The Siberian tiger seems to surpass his cousin of the south in size also, for this creature, which according to Hagenbeck's calculation, is about two and one-half years old, measured 1 yard 3 inches to his shoulder on December 1. In the three months that he has been in Hagenbeck's possession he has grown nearly two inches, and it was thought that he would grow about four inches more. The tameness of this ferocious-looking beast is surprising, and leads to the supposition that it was caught very young, and was raised by a native family. It was sent from Vladivostock to Japan first, then to the Hamburg Zoological Garden, and from there it came into Hagenbeck's possession. It is the only nearly full grown animal of its kind that was ever carried to Europe.—Illustre Zeitung.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

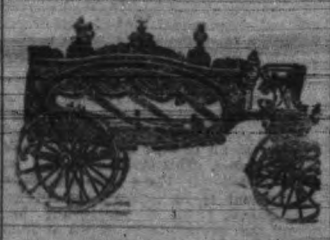
Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cts. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tiaw

The Hop Market.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "The condition of the hop crop is causing one uneasiness in the trade. The chief factor in producing this unsettled feeling has been the shrinkage in English production, and unless this is overcome prices must advance. This is the opinion of most prominent merchants who have been engaged for years in handling both the American and foreign product. Last year England produced a crop of about 225,000 bales. This a small output when it is remembered that the consumption of that country alone reaches the large sum of 250,000 bales per annum. On the other hand, Germany and other continental countries raised a crop last year which did not equal that of the preceding twelve months by 50 per cent., so that the usual shipments from those countries for English and American consumption were not forthcoming, leaving the two latter countries entirely dependent upon their own production. In the United States the crop last year was 250,000 bales or about 25,000 bales in excess of the crop of 1892. Our consumption is in the neighborhood of 170,000 bales per annum, leaving us a surplus of 80,000 bales more than was required. Since September 1 last our shipments to Europe already reach 70,000, and the stocks remaining at New York are estimated at about 50,000 bales, and on the Pacific coast only 7,000. The trade is now dependent upon this 57,000 bales held on both coasts to meet requirements up to the opening of the next crop season in September, and possibly 15,000 bales of 1892 and older growths held in various sections by brewers and dealers and growers. Prices which ruled at 25c to 24c per pound for New York state growth and Pacific coast in September last are now down to 19c to 20c for best quality and 15c to 12c for low grades. Taking the statistical position into consideration, it is claimed that prices should be now much higher. To some extent the present depression is directly attributed to the prevailing stagnation in all commercial branches, despite the fact that the consumption of beer shows no marked falling off from a year ago, keeping within the previous ratio by about 3 per cent., with the consumption of 1893 reaching 33,000,000 barrels. Previous to the enactment of the McKinley bill the duty on hops was 8 cents per pound. That bill fixed a duty of 15 cents, while the Wilson bill provides for the restoration of the duty of 8 cents. The amendment recently proposed by the Senate committee previous for a 20 per cent. ad valorem duty, which does not meet with the approval of either hop dealers, brewers or growers, because in the opinion of the trade an ad valorem duty cannot be fairly imposed on account of difference in quality growing out of the custom of mixing the growths of various sections and of different grades which prevents even an expert from justly determining the exact value of the hops brought here from Europe. Another fact which would render an ad valorem duty impracticable is the wide fluctuations in price to which hops are frequently subjected. During the season of 1882-83, for instance, it was not unusual for quotations to advance as much as 5 cents per pound in a single day, while a difference of 30 cents per pound was shown in the brief period of four weeks. Another argument against the ad valorem duty is found in the fact that in the event of a poor crop in America and a large crop in Germany, and hops are selling in Germany at prices equal to 10 cents in our money, a 20 per cent. duty would be equal to only 2 cents per pound, which would not be sufficient, for the reason that German hops can be rafted at from 3 to 4 cents per pound cheaper than in New York state and brewers would buy German hops and thus ruin the hop farming of this state. Shortly before the harvesting of the 1892 crop, hops were selling at 25 cents per pound, and rose $1.20, and before the close of the season had again declined to 30 cents. This fact will show the utter absurdity of imposing an ad valorem duty on hops. Brewers are fairly well stocked at the present time, but will have to buy liberally during the approaching summer. The supply in the hands of dealers is only moderate. Owing to the low prices the acreage has not been increased, and farmers are not disposed to increase the cultivation owing to the fact that it costs from 10 to 12c per pound to raise hops on the Pacific coast, and 14 to 15 cents in New York state. Exports to England have been seriously reduced the past ten weeks, amounting to only 12,000 bales during that period, while for the ten weeks preceding the exports were 38,000. The falling off is attributed to heavy consignments to England from the Pacific coast early in the season, which broke the market.

W. J. HANNA,
Graduate U. S. College of Embalming
PARLORS, 42 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)



Funeral Director and Embalmer.
Government street Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Office: 90 Johnson St.

Babies need fat

Mother's milk, though thin and watery in appearance, contains from 2 to 6 per cent. of fat.

Fat is needed, not only for the growth of brain and nerves, which is very rapid in children, but also for the perfect formation of the other tissues.

MILK GRANULES

contains 3 per cent. of butter fat, and it is

The Perfect Equivalent of Mother's Milk

For sale by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

WE HAVE THEM!

Nice Fresh Smoked Tongue
Swiss Cheese.
Edam Cheese.
Metwurst Sausages.
Brick Cream Cheese.

Erskine, Wall & Co.,
The Leading Grocers.

Real Estate.

TO LEASE—1 farm of 67 acres, 6 miles from city, water front, $150 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 9 miles from city with new 8-room house, etc., $250 per year; 1 farm of 160 acres, 20 miles from city, close to Sidney & Victoria Railway, cottage, stable, etc., $200 per year.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 205 acres fenced; 30 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, $2,500.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH. Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain ($950) or singly $325 each. Postoffice box 361.

A. WILLIAMS,
6 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

Legislative Electorates and Election Act, 1894.

VICTORIA CITY ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to be registered as Voters under the provisions of the above Act, in order have their names inserted in the Register of Voters for the Victoria City Electoral District, must apply forthwith to the Collector of Voters at his office in the Court House, Victoria, where forms of application may be filled up.

British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in the Province of British Columbia for twelve months and in the said Electoral District for two months immediately previous to the date of application, and not being disqualified by any law in force in this Province are qualified to be registered.

Forms of application may be obtained at the office of the Collector, Court House Victoria.

When the correct address of the residence is not given on the Voters' List or in the applications for enrollment filed prior to 31st March last, voters are requested to send to the collector a written order to change the same, or to call at the office of the collector and have the necessary change made, as it is desirable to have the revised list as correct as possible.

Victoria, March 31, 1894.

J. B. McKILLIGAN,
ap2-tf Collector of Voters.

Victoria City Electoral District.

The office of the Collector of Voters for Victoria City Electoral District will be open on and after Saturday, the 31st inst., at the Court House, in the Provincial Police Court Room; entrance at rear door of the Court House.

J. B. McKILLIGAN,
mar 30 Collector of Voters.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.
VICTORIA, B. C.

ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY TIMES.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LYNN CAPTURED.

The Savary Island Fugitive Now Safely in Prison.

Lynn, the man who mysteriously disappeared from Savary island at the time of the dreadful murders which were committed there some time ago, was safely lodged in the provincial jail this afternoon by Superintendent Hussey and Special Constable Bledsoe, of the provincial police. They arrived from Port Angeles this afternoon and at once proceeded to the jail with their prisoner. Lynn has been badly wanted by the police ever since the ghastly discovery at Savary island, and his strange disappearance gave rise to a vast amount of speculation as to his fate.

Vague and unauthenticated rumors came from the north from time to time that Lynn had been seen among the Indians in the far north, and in this manner the matter was kept fresh in the public recollection until a month or so ago.

Some four or five days ago information having an important bearing on the matter was obtained by the police authorities, for Special Constable Bledsoe was dispatched, ostensibly to the sound. It is understood Lynn was captured on one of the American islands. The two captors could not be found this afternoon by the Times representative, so that the details of the matter were unobtainable.

It is expected that some part at least of the dark mystery enshrouding the murder of the two men at Savary island will be cleared away when Lynn gives his testimony.

Law Intelligence.

Mr. Justice Walkem disposed of the following applications in chambers this morning:

Mitchell v. Times.—Application of defendants that action be dismissed for want of prosecution. Order made. Unopposed. Crease (Bodwell & Irving) for applicants.

Leiser v. Clay and Niles.—Application of plaintiff to sign judgment under order xiv. of supreme court rules. Order made dismissing application. Costs to be costs in the cause. A. Crease (Bodwell & Irving) for plaintiff, and A. Davey Q. P. Walls) for defendants.

Wolley v. Lowenberg, Harris & Co.—Application of defendant for further time to move for new trial. Order made by consent allowing four weeks' further time.

Tillman's Tall Talk.

Columbia, S. C., April 9.—Governor Tillman to-day gave a surprising interview to the press. A correspondent read to the governor an extract from a letter from a Populist, in which the writer said the only thing he did not admire about the governor's political course so far was that he did not have the moral courage to come out squarely and call himself a Populist. He was asked if he had seen all the references made to him by the Northern press as the "Populist Governor."

Governor Tillman said: "Yes, they call me a Populist. I will tell them that I am a truest representative of Jeffersonian democracy in American politics to-day. Let me tell you, I don't see anything ahead but for the Southern Democrats to combine their forces with the Western Populists and go into the next national campaign on new party lines. The Northeastern Democrats and Republicans are now together. It is a combination of the moneyed interests. The South and the West will be forced to unite and have a complete reorganization of party lines. The people who are afraid of the negro and who are separated on other questions will have to cast aside their fears on these scores and come together on one line of fighting the money combination. Cleveland has been working under the dictation of New York bankers and bargaining with them on the issue of bonds. He promised the banks if they would take them there would be no more legislation on the silver question by this congress. Congress passed the seigniorage act and he vetoed the bill, indicating plainly the nature of his bargain with the bankers. The whole thing is such a scheme of robbery that he ought to be impeached for it. I think that the silver men of this country ought to meet in convention at Memphis or St. Louis and organize a fight to control the next congress. Let the West and the South cast aside all questions upon which they have any differences and get together. It is a fight between gold and silver, or poverty and prosperity."

The Connellsville Strikers.

Uniontown, Pa., April 8.—The lusty cokers of the Connellsville region seem to have recovered entirely from the reverses suffered by the wholesale arrests following the Paddock murder. They say they have plenty of leaders left and are now prepared to wage the contest to the bitter end. The mass meeting near this place to-day was largely attended. The plans for the future were carefully discussed. The strikers say they will prevent the starting of the works to-morrow, as contemplated by the operators in the southern end of the region. Leith and Redstone works of the Frick company will try to start to-morrow without the protection of deputy sheriffs. The men at these plants are willing to work, but they are afraid to attempt it without armed protection, and have asked the company to supply them with fire arms, so they can protect themselves. This the company refuses to do. It is thought to-night that the plan of the strikers is to have the women rail the works where the deputies are, and the men will cheer them on, while the men themselves will look after the plants where there are no deputies.

Kossuth's Principles.

Vienna, April 10.—In an interview Francis Kossuth says he will try to carry out his father's principles by constitutional means.

The Grip.

It has long been a familiar fact that a large number of dangerous diseases, in their methods of multiplication and development, strongly suggest some sort of kinship with leaven or yeast. The name zymotic, which has been given to them, is from the Greek word zyme, and means a ferment or leaven. When it is discovered that leaven owes its peculiar powers to a minute microscopic plant, the suggestion was carried still further, and gave rise to what is known as the germ theory of disease. Of course only zymotic diseases are embraced in such a theory. One of the most characteristic of these diseases is the well known epidemic (pandemic) malady, la grippe. This appropriate French title is acquired from the rapidity and firmness with which it is able to seize and grip its victims. No less suggestive is the German name of "bliz catarrh," or the English and American of "epidemic bronchitis" and "epidemic catarrh." The Italians of the 17th century, believing it due to the evil influence of malignant stars, gave it the less appropriate title of "influenza."

It is quite natural to conclude that because a disease is contagious it is therefore due to microbes. So far, however, the proof is lacking of the truth of such an inference. It is a singular fact that most of the diseases, the contagious character of which is unquestionable yet lack convincing proof of their bacterial origin, while some of those not before suspected of being contagious have been demonstrated as due to this cause. In la grippe no new microbe can be found that is invariably present in any stage of the disease. Such germs as do appear in the sputum or organs are well known forms, predominant among which are the diplococcus pneumonia of Fraenkel and Weichelbaum and streptococcus pyogenes. Professor Ribbert thinks that the streptococcus, by gaining added virulence through some changed condition of the atmosphere, is the most likely cause, and he feels quite confident that it at least induces complications. The presence of diplococcus in so large a number of cases may account for the frequent attacks of pneumonia that follow this disease.

It has been estimated that the last epidemic of la grippe killed far more people on its direct attack than the worst epidemic we have ever had of the dreaded Asiatic cholera. Those maimed for life by its attack, or brought at a latter date to untimely graves by its indirect consequences, would materially swell its majority. By taking workingmen from their employment it took millions of dollars of their wages from them, and by checking production to an equal extent lowered the wealth of the nation. Few diseases have so high a total death rate owing to the large number of its victims. Reckoned by percentage, it being but 2 per cent., it makes a poor showing as compared with cholera and its 50 per cent., but in actual figures it is alarmingly high. In some regions it is more fatal than others. In Iceland, the death rate, when compared with numbers attacked, ran higher than in any other country. This disease not only raises the death rate when present in a region, but it keeps it up for a month afterward and leaves the community it has visited in an unusually depressed condition of health. It attacks every age and every condition of life and seems to have a particular partiality for the debilitated and weak.—Popular Science Monthly.

The Earnings of Forgers.

A band of professional forgers before starting out always agree on a basis of division of all moneys obtained on their forgery paper. This division might be about as follows: For a presenter where the amount to be drawn does not exceed $2,000, 15 to 25 per cent.; but where the amount to be drawn is from $3,000 to $5,000 and upwards, the "presenter receives from 35 to 45 per cent. The price is raised as the risk increases, and it is generally considered a greater risk to attempt to pass a check or draft of a large denomination than a smaller one. The middleman gets from 15 to 25 per cent. His work is more and his responsibility is greater, but the risk is less. There are plenty of middlemen to be had, but the "presenters" are scarce. The "shadow," when one accompanies the band, is sometimes paid a salary by the middleman and his expenses, but at other times he is allowed a small percentage, not to exceed five per cent., and his expenses, as with ordinary care his risk is very slight. The backer and forger get the balance, which usually amounts to from 50 to 60 per cent. The expenses that have been advanced the men who go out on the road are usually deducted at the final division.—From "Forgery as a Profession," by Robert A. Pinkerton, in North American Review for April.

PERSONAL.

Mark Rate came down from Nanaimo today.

Geo. Beckingham returned from the Sound this morning.

J. A. Anderson was a passenger in on the Kingston this morning.

J. S. Clute, inspector of customs, New Westminster, is at the Driard.

J. M. Tierney, of Portland, and B. Seeley, of Painesville, Ohio, are at the Victoria.

A Toxes Worm, late dramatic editor of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, at present representing the tragedian, James O'Neill, is in the city on professional business.

Purify the blood, tone the nerves, and give strength to the weakened organs and the body by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE WHEEL.

SOME FAST TIME.

San Francisco, April 9.—The annual 100-mile relay bicycle race of the California Associated Cycling Clubs took place to-day with the following entries: Garden City Cyclers and San Jose Road Club, of San Jose; Acme Club and Reliance Wheelmen, of Oakland, and Bay City Wheelmen, California Cycling Club and the Olympic Club Wheelmen, of San Francisco. The course started from a local bicycle agency and followed the bay road to San Jose, thence to Oakland. A silver cup, to be known as the "Rambler cup," was the trophy raced for, and must be won three times before it become the property of the successful club. The race started at 9 a.m. The first man to finish was W. J. Edwards, of the Garden City Cyclers, who was quickly followed by G. A. Faulkner, of the Acme club, and Thos. Hall, of the Bay City Wheelmen. The time of the race was 5 hours, 22 minutes and 21 seconds. T. H. Griffiths, of the Bay City Wheelmen, riding the third relay, is said to have broken the world's record, doing the distance in 26 minutes and 44 seconds, but the record being made on Saturday bars it.

THE TURF.

DOBLE DONE DRIVING.

Richmond, Ind., April 9.—The statement is made today on good authority that Budd Doble, the famous horseman, has decided to drive no more races. He will retire from active work, except the general superintendency of his interests. All driving is to be intrusted to his assistant, John H. Dickinson.

CHESS.

SHOWALTER AHEAD.

New York, April 9.—The chess match between J. W. Showalter and D. B. Hodges was played to-day. The former opened with a Ruy Lopez, in the course of which he sustained a clever attack by his opponent. After twenty-six moves Hodges resigned the game. The score now stands: Showalter 6, Hodges 5, drawn 4. The date for the next game has not been decided upon.

The Royal Fete at Venice.

Venice, April 9.—This city is still en fete because of the presence here of King Humbert and the German emperor. To-day their majesties lunched at the palace and this afternoon visited the Palazzo ducal church. King Humbert has decided to visit Queen Victoria at Florence on Tuesday. He will be accompanied by Queen Margherita and the crown prince.

This evening a state banquet was given at the palace. Immense crowds gathered in the Plaza San Marco to listen to the music by a large military band. National anthems of Germany and Italy were played, as were also many of the other German and Italian patriotic airs. Upon the rendering of the national anthems Emperor William and King Humbert stepped out upon a balcony. They were greeted with cheers and cries of "Long live the emperor." "Long live the King." Emperor William dropped some flowers to the crowd below. There was a tremendous scuffle to obtain the flowers as souvenirs.

The Telegraph in Britain.

William H. Preece, the celebrated English electrician, visited several American cities last year and recently published a United States telegraphic systems of the two countries are compared. Mr. Preece says:

It is quite impossible to inspect the telegraph system of the United States and compare it with our own system without drawing comparisons about the way in which the work is done in the two countries. The result of my visit was to confirm my views that we do our work better in England than they do in the States. Our apparatus is better, our speed is higher. Messages are handled with greater reliability. A message can be sent and its reply received with certainty in an hour in England. I fancy such rapidity would astonish the users of the telegraph in the United States, except those in such busy centres as New York and Chicago, and generally the speculative branches of the community. The domestic telegram seems hardly to have reached the United States, and this is probably owing to the fact that the districts of private residences, the small towns and the villages do not possess the telegraph offices, unless they are supplied by the railway company at the railway station or the Western Union company, who do the work for the railway company.

I fail to see any superiority in the manipulative skill of the American operators. They certainly have not made the same advance in technical education that we have, and altogether it may be said that the management of the telegraph in the hands of private enterprises does not compare favorably with the management of the telegraphs by the state at home. At the same time it must not be assumed that the cause the government has advantageously taken the telegraphs in hand at home, that such a process would be possible in the States. In my opinion it would be absolutely impossible. The civil service of the United States is in a very chaotic condition. The principal appointments are four-year appointments only, and are filled politically. The reason why our postoffices and our telegraph offices at home work so well is because the public exercises such a useful and such a determined supervision over the work. The free opening of the press to complaints; the readiness with which members of the House of Commons ask questions—though at times, perhaps, irritable and vexatious—are undoubtedly good for the service, for they keep us all alive. Such a state of affairs is impossible in the States. The government of the United States must first reform its civil service; and when it sets officials into the service whose tenure is secure, and whose seat is as unquestionable as it is in England, then there will be some chance of their government acquiring the telegraphs; but under the existing circumstances the acquisition of the telegraphs by the government of the United States would amount virtually to the deterioration of the service.

BIRTH.

STEPHENSON—At 374 Johnson street, on the 10th inst., the wife of F. J. Stephenson of a daughter.

LOSEE—On April 9th, 1894, at 23 Bellot street, Victoria, the wife of R. B. Losee of a son.

DIED.

LINGLEY—In this city on the 10th inst., Margaret Olivia Lingley, a native of St. John, N. B., in the 28th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday next, the 12th inst., from the residence of Mr. T. Elliott, Mason street, at 2:30 p.m.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Louise from New Westminster—H H Robinson, H A Topley, W Simpson, J R Beath, Colin Crayfrage, Stanley Robinson, A Pure, F K Stacey, J Ferguson, S Williams, Mrs Thomas, Mr and Mrs Hogle, Miss Wilson, T E Ladner, W Warren, W F King, W Ogilvie, A R Craig, J Gibbons, D Bellhouse, F Robinson, J M Lalonde, P Belanger, Joseph Burke, Miss Thomas, H Robinson, Mrs J E Phillips, Thos Allen, J S Clute, F B Pemberton, F Sturdy, D McDonald, H Penule, W Grimmer, A Davidson, K Mildns, P F Raitt, E C Baker.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—Jas Wright, Miss N Smith, Mrs C Brosch, Geo Beckingham, Mrs Stegert, R N Logan, J Davidson, J A Anderson, W E George, W A Hudson, H Saunders, Miss Brosch, Cofty Goofty, Mrs Mogg, J Cochran, G Grimes, B Seeley, R Hicks, J T Whaity, P C Barry, Miss E Brosch, J Lamont, Mrs Dabers, J M Butters, J H Brenton, J M Turney, H H Hadaow, Mrs Hupper, Mrs Robins, S Killier, J Huff, A J Mew, J Doyle, E Hammond, R Johnson.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Louise from New Westminster—H Bornstein, M L O'Neil, S Hartman, R P Rithet, J Tolliek, G Shaw, E Dickinson, J F Raiff, H B Co, Lenz & Leiser, J E Phillips, B C Cattle Co, S Reid, G Vienna, Dom Ex Co.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—Jas Wright, Hastie & Bauneman, Beackman & Ker, John Wilson, F R Stewart, Bailey Bros, M & L Young, N B Taylor, Hudson Bay Co, C W Rogers.

M. Michel Debernoff, a Russian journalist, and son of General Debernoff, who started some time ago on a walking tour round the world, has arrived at Gibraltar from Cadiz. He has already visited the principal capitals of Europe.

NATIONAL MILLS,
OUTER WHARF.
TRY
Our Special
CHOP FEED
$20.00 per ton.
The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.
125 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA B.C.

Loss of Flesh
is one of the first signs of poor health. Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, Diseased Blood follow.
Scott's Emulsion
the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, cures all of these weaknesses. Take it in time to avert illness if you can. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.
Don't be deceived by Substitutes!
Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1

FOR SALE
6 Lots--2 Corners
ONE ACRE
The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.
THREE LOTS
Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.
J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

Argyle House
JUST RECEIVED
1 Case
Lace Curtains
2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 50c. a pair. New Patterns.
2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 60c. a pair. Double border.
2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 75c. a pair. Extra value.
3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1 a pair. A very pretty design.
3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1.25 a pair. A nice curtain for bedrooms.
3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1.50 a pair. A good Curtain for sitting rooms.
Double Width Curtain Net, for long Curtains, 6 yds. for $1.
Curtain Net, for short Blinds, 10c. a yard.
ART MUSLINS in all widths and prices.
J. Horner & Co.

WEAKNESS OF MEN
Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured
by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.
ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF,
LIMITED.
Agricultural Implements.
Builders Hardware.
Paints and Oils.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.
Priestley's Cravenettes
Ladies who dress well are now wearing these waterproof goods for cloaks, wraps and all over garments. No other material is so satisfactory. They are Rainproof, Porous, Durable, Stylish, Healthy, Comfortable. When asking for them ladies should be sure to say "Priestley's Cravenettes." 7

Progress IS THE ORDER OF THE AGE...
NOTE THE COMPARISON.
The Old Fashioned Tub and Pail.
Heavy and cumbersome.
Leakage by shrinkage and swelling.
Its very life depending upon a couple of iron hoops liable at any moment to come off.
The Tub and Pail of the Day.
Light and neat.
Leakage impossible, being impervious to moisture and temperature.
No hoops on the new article nor none required.
The New Kind is made by.....
Insist on your Grocer having it.
Eddy

WHOLESALE PRICES
DIRECT TO PURCHASERS.
They are THE BEST Ever Offered
You will save fifty per cent. by sending for them. Why not deal direct and get the Best Stock at Best Prices and in Best Condition!
PRAIRIE QUEEN NURSERY, HENRY W. ASH, Prop., West Union, Iowa.

Hard Times
And how to improve them. By keeping your money at home and using
PENDRAY'S
ELECTRIC SOAP, 20 bars for $1.
BLACKING, 5c. per tin.
EXTRACT OF SOAP, 2 pkgs. for 25c., 5 lbs. for 50c. (This is the finest Washing Powder in the market.)
DOMINION STOVE POLISH, 5c. per block.
Ask Your Grocer for Pendray's
And refuse any other substitutes. This will give employment to the unemployed and to your children.

FRESH AND RELIABLE
Seeds THAT WILL GROW is what you require if you would have a bountiful crop of Vegetables and Flowers. We can supply you with the best seed in all varieties. Also thousands of
FOLIAGE AND FLOWERING PLANTS,
Now ready to select from
G. A. McTAVISH,
9 Park Road, Victoria.
Catalogues mailed free.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
W. J. STODDART, Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Has Removed to 88 Douglas Street.
Watches cleaned, 25 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivotting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

C. P. N. CO., LTD., STEAMER
DANUBE
Meyer Master
Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf,
—FOR—
Skidegate and Way Ports
TUESDAY, APRIL 10th,
At 8 o'clock p.m.
For freight or passage, apply at office of Company, 34 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C.
The company reserves the right to change this time table at any time, without notification.
JNO. IRVING, Manager.
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The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association
Wrote in 1893 six thousand seven hundred and forty-four (6,744) members for insurance. Only first-class risks taken. Insurance written during the year, $10,656,000. Amount carried to surplus fund during the year, $238,303.229. Dividends paid to policy holders in Canada during the year, $174,533.72. Over $100,000 of this amount was paid in 1893. This company has an army of policy holders numbering more than 40,000 people and has over $105,000,000 of insurance, qualifying under the assessment system and operating upon the level forcible plan of the legal reserve-danger which has proved the rock upon which so many old time companies have been wrecked. By the new line this danger is averted and failure made absolutely impossible, having in 1893 put up $50,000 with the Dominion Government for the protection of the policy holders of Canada.
Geo. G. Bigger, who has the management of the British Columbia branch, has written many thousand dollars of insurance which speaks well for the management during these hard times. Mr. Bigger is an energetic young man of good reputation and an active member of the I. O. O. F. Correspondence solicited. Address—
GEO. G. BIGGER, Vancouver, B. C.